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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER:—Colder.

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PROTEST SCOTTSBORO, LEIPZIG MURDER PLOTS TODAY!

WALL ST. UTILITY IN CUBA CALLS FOR U.S. TROOPS TO SHOOT DOWN CUBAN MASSES

Asks Roosevelt State Dept. for Marines to Protect Huge Profits Against Demands of Masses and Utility Unions

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—A request to the U. S. State Department for immediate intervention of American troops to save the huge profits of the Cuban Electric Co., a Morgan corporation, was made today by officials of the company.

The request for armed intervention, supported by Ambassador Welles, followed the announcement by the Grau government, through Secretary of the Interior and War, Guiteras, that electric rates would be lowered from around 20 cents per kilowatt-hour to 9.9 for the cities and 10 cents for rural districts.

Huge profits have been made by the Morgan utilities in Cuba. Recently a mass movement has been developed among the Cuban people for refusal to pay light, gas, water and telephone bills. All of Havana is plastered with posters reading: **"Refuse to pay light, gas, water and telephone bills."**

Under this mass pressure, the Grau-Batista government took a step which lowers rates, but which at the same time guarantees to these companies their private ownership and high profits.

At the same time, Guiteras spoke of seizing the utility plants if the companies shut down, refusing to accept the new rates.

Seven thousand members of the power house unions, at the same time, put demands to the American companies for higher wages and better conditions.

It is now openly proposed by Welles, and the huge power trusts in Cuba, to call in American troops to enforce heavy rates on the Cuban masses.

Today, the Grau regime, in an effort to break the anti-imperialist wave of the masses is provoking a chauvinist demonstration among the unemployed in support of its Fascist labor laws. The unemployed are stirred into action in support of the slogan "50 to 80 per cent Cubans," which means that this percentage of Cubans should be employed in all enterprises.

This slogan is directed especially against the Spanish-born Haitian and Jamaican workers. Instead of supplying work or relief of the unemployed, the Grau-Batista regime is arousing the Cuban unemployed against foreign-born workers. At the same time, the Spanish merchants and the craft unions composed mainly of Spanish workers, have declared they would call a general strike today.

Bloodshed is expected in Havana, as the unemployed have declared they would storm the Spanish stores and smash them if the 50 and 80 per cent Cuban quotas are not enforced.

In this situation, Guiteras has ordered a heavy concentration of troops into Havana to shoot down the workers and to smash efforts of the Communist Party and the Cuban National Confederation of Labor to forge a united front of all workers against the Grau regime and for the relief by government funds of the workers regardless of nationality.

Strikes are increasing throughout the island. The workers in Oriente province were reported to have again seized several sugar centrals.

In Manzanillo on the 6th, masses of workers gathered in the streets to greet the American Anti-Imperialist League delegation. The delegation was not permitted to proceed to Oriente province. The workers gathered in the streets nevertheless. Troops fired at the workers in an effort to disperse the workers.

Budget Crisis Grows Despite Financing Of New Govt. Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Roosevelt government is obviously making efforts to bolster the credit of the government in the face of the steadily growing budget deficit.

Johnson's speech yesterday declaring the U. S. dollar "the soundest in the world," significantly followed the government announcement of another government loan.

The government has been preparing for this financing for the past week. The government financing explains why it is that the Roosevelt government has not been raising its bid for gold in the last six days.

Roosevelt has been keeping the dollar steady and rising, in order to allay for the moment any fears of further inflation. The bond issue today of $950,000,000 was oversubscribed by the Wall Street banks.

Despite all this however, the government is spending at rate of $8,000,000,000 a year, while its revenue is coming in only one-third as fast as expenditures. This makes the deepening of the budget crisis, temporarily concealed by Johnson's speech and re-financing, a certainty.

New York Workers To Honor Memory of Katayama Sunday

Hathaway and Others to Speak at Meet in Harlem

NEW YORK.—Workers throughout the city will gather tomorrow to pay tribute to one of the outstanding workingclass leaders of modern times, at the memorial meeting for Sen Katayama, noted leader of the Japanese workers and one of the founders of the American Communist Party. The memorial meeting will be held tomorrow, at 7 p. m. at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Avenue.

Among the speakers will be Steve Kingston, Negro worker and member of the District Committee of the Communist Party, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Japanese and Chinese speakers. There will be a musical program and sketches by the Workers Laboratory Theatre.

Sen Katayama, for 43 years a leader in the revolutionary movement was a member of the Presidium of the Communist International. His work was chiefly concerned with the revolutionary movement among the oppressed nationals and colonial peoples. In this connection he was especially interested in the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and raised the question of their release at the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress.

10 Injured When Cops Charge HRB Meet for More Aid

To Score Police Terror at Sunday Jobless Convention

NEW YORK.—Brutally attacking, injuring 10 workers in a demonstration led by the West Side Unemployed Council, 40 cops, five on horseback, charged into 70 workers demanding increased relief and rent checks outside the West 44th Street Home Relief Bureau yesterday morning.

This demonstration was part of the work of mobilizing the workers for the Convention Against Unemployment to be held tomorrow at Irving Plaza at 10 in the morning.

The attack was deliberately prearranged, for hardly had the workers marched a few paces past the Bureau when the cops started shoving them off the sidewalk. One of the cops, Gottlieb, walked up to Mrs. Boyd, a Negro worker, and attempted to pull a placard out of her hands. She resisted him and he started pummeling her around. A group of workers springing to her defense, was the signal for the cops and horsecops to charge directly into the crowd and start slugging the workers.

Mrs. Boyd was arrested and brought into the 54th Street Court all bloodied up, hardly able to walk, charged with disorderly conduct and kicking the cop in the stomach. She was tried by Judge Reneaud, the same judge who sentenced the young workers to jail this week for protesting the Scottsboro verdict in Times Square. The testimony of 20 militant white workers on the stand compelled this vicious judge to dismiss the charges against the Negro woman.

The fight of jobless and starving workers against police terror and a program of action for the winter will occupy the center of proceedings at the Convention Against Unemployment to be held this Sunday, at 10 a. m. at Irving Plaza. Five hundred orgnaization are sending delegates to the Convention. Two additional CWA groups will be represented, one in Corona and another at Bellevue Hospital where 80 men are working for $2.20 a day.

3,000 Protest Police Clubbing and Arrest Of Evicted Worker

Cop Flourishes Gun as Workers Try to Free Evicted Man

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers assembled at East 12th St. yesterday and protested against the arrest and beating of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, evicted unemployed workers. In the fight with the police, one of the police who was drunk, flourished a gun on the workers and held them at bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were evicted from their homes at 330 E. 12th St., yesterday after the landlord had refused to accept a city rent check for $10, in payment of the rent of $30. The Home Relief Bureau had issued the check for the smaller amount in keeping with its new policy of not paying rent in excess of $10 for man and wife.

Mr. Williams mounted an improvised platform to ask the assembled workers to elect a committee to demand of the landlord that he accept the check for the smaller amount until the committee had met with the relief officials to demand the remainder of the rent money.

Police squad cars which arrived at this time stopped the meeting. Mr. Williams was pulled from the platform by the police. Mrs. Williams mounted the platform. Police pulled the platform from under her and she was knocked to the sidewalk.

The workers attempted to free Mr. and Mrs. Williams from the police. A drunken cop pulled out a gun and threatened to shoot the workers if they advanced. Meanwhile the police took Williams into a hallway and clubbed him.

Seven squad cars, two emergency trucks and four Buick sedans filled with police gunmen arrived and dispersed the crowd of workers which had now swollen to over 3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were jailed for resisting arrest, inciting to riot and other charges. They will be defended by the International Labor Defense.

Leader of Ambridge Steel Strikers To Be Tried By State

14 Others Indicted for 'Inciting to Riot' By Jury

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The first case on the docket before the Pennsylvania State Superior Court, which opens session in Philadelphia Monday morning, Dec. 11, will be the case of the Steel Trust vs. Jimmy Egan, leader of the famous Ambridge strike and leader of the unemployed.

Egan was convicted and sentenced to one year in the Alleghany County jail for leading a tremendous mass demonstration of unemployed to the Alleghany County Court House last March 4. During the demonstration Egan was clubbed along with dozens of other workers, but the militant demonstration defeated the attempt to establish the "Commissary Plan"

While out on ball, Jimmy Egan took an active part in building up the S.M.W.I.U. in the Pittsburgh district. Assigned to Ambridge, he organized 3,000 steel workers into six strong locals and led them into strike. Along with Egan's arrest, dozens of Ambridge workers have been framed up, with 14 being indicted by the Grand Jury on Wednesday, Dec. 6, for "inciting to riot."

All workers organizations are requested to forward funds for the defense of these class war prisoners to 929 5th Ave., Room 202, Pittsburgh.

Feiheit Ball To Be Held at Armory Tonight

The Morning Freiheit Ball, which was to have been held tonight at the St. Nicholas Arena, will be held instead at the 165th Regiment Armory at Lexington Ave. and 25th Street.

Starving Child Dies From Gasoline Burns

NEW YORK.—Three year old Cecelia Kelly died yesterday in Cumberland Hospital from the combined effects of undernourishment and burning she received when gasoline exploded in a truck in which the family was hauling their evicted furniture.

1,000 CWA Workers March on Capitol of R. I., Demand Pay

Got Only $3.00 A Week Under Roosevelt Scheme

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8 (Wednesday). — One thousand unemployed workers threw down their tools on some of the Civil Works Administration projects and marched to the State House to demand their wages. These workers had reported for work daily, and because it rained during some of the days, they were sent home — that meant that they would not be paid for those days.

The regular rate of pay on these projects is $15 a week for a five day week or $3 a day. The workers are docked for any time off, with the result that last week most of the men got only $3, because it had been raining most of the week.

The Right to Live Club, an unemployed organization in this state led this march of unemployed to call upon the governor and the state head of the C. W. A., Mr. Cody. When they reached the state house, there was a large mobilization of police around the state house, and the workers' committee was not permitted to enter the state house.

The Right to Live Club is calling a mass meeting for tonight to plan organized action on all the projects.

Number Put to Work By C.W.A. Declines

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Those employed on the C. W. A. jobs have decreased and the C W. A. is "behind its schedule" in putting men to work, it was admitted in the report of H. L. Hopkins, Roosevelt's Federal Relief Director. The head of the C. W. A. blamed the "inability to purchase shovels, picks and other tools" for the fact that the C. W. A. program has not put the promised number at work.

Hopkins claims 2,500,000 at work on C. W. A. projects, but placed the figure of those paid [illegible] 30, at 1,431,748. Roosevelt had promised four million a[illegible] Dec. 15. Hopkins admitted that this schedule "may not be reached."

Those on C. W. A. work, in some states, this week, total even less than those working the previous week, it was admitted by Hopkins.

Texas Negro Killed By Officers; Body Mutilated By Mob

Mass. Negro in Jail on "Rape" Charge in Lynch Danger

KOUNTZE, Texas, Dec. 8.—After county officers shot and mortally wounded David Gregory, a Negro, last night, a mob of more than 300 mutilated his body and then burned it to a crisp.

Members of the mob cut out the Negro's heart and sexual organs and cast them into the flames.

To strike terror into the hearts of the Negro population in this little town the mob had dragged the body of the slain Negro to a pyre in the Negro section of Kountze.

Without a shred of evidence to prove Gregory guilty of the crime, an armed posse seized the Negro on a charge of killing Mrs. Nellie Williams Brookman, the wife of a farmer, whose body was found on a highway near here last Saturday.

Last night the posse trailed Gregory to the belfry of a Negro church at Voth, where he was hiding, and shot and wounded him. Later they explained that the Negro had "resisted arrest."

Wounded and unconscious, Gregory was taken to a hospital at Beaumont. He died a short time afterward. The body was taken to Silsbee, a small town near here.

When the mob, which had been slowly increasing in size heard of this, they made their way to Silsbee where the sheriff obligingly turned the Negro's body over to them.

Rewards totalling $700 offered for the apprehension of the slayer of Mrs. Brockman undoubtedly did much to stimulate the "nigger hunt."

Danger of further mob action is great in view of the fact that two other Negroes are being held by the police on the charge that they "aided" Gregory escape immediately after the body of Mrs. Brockman was discovered.

Kountze is a small town near Beaumont, with only a few hundred residents. It was at one time an active saw-mill town. The Negroes live far apart from the white section.

The International Labor Defense of Houston as well as a mass meeting of unemployed sent vigorous telegrams to Sheriff Miles Jordan, denouncing the wanton killing and mutilation of Gregory.

* * *

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Declaring that the "victim" had denied that she was

(Continued on Page 2)

All New York Workers Called to Demonstrate at Union Square at 1

Scottsboro--Leipzig!

LEIPZIG and SCOTTSBORO!

Two hideous capitalist frame-ups of the ruling class against the exploited and oppressed, against the rising revolutionary actions of the toiling masses!

In Fascist Germany, it is the heads of our heroic comrades, Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff, that are in danger of the Fascist axe.

In capitalist America, it is the bodies of nine innocent Negro boys, which are in danger of the lynch rope, the legal murder of the electric chair.

Brutality, violence, and savage murder—these are the challenge flung into the faces of the rising masses by the reactionary ruling class oppressors everywhere.

* * *

WE MUST answer! We against whom this violence, against whom this murder and brutality are aimed,—we cannot bow our heads meekly!

Workers of New York! Negro and white, brothers and comrades in the common fight against the Wall Street masters! Into the streets! Demonstrate fighting solidarity! Fight for the release of the condemned Scottsboro boys! Save Patterson and Norris!

By the thousands, by the hundreds of thousands, into Union Square today at noon! Let us raise hundreds of thousands of fists, Negro and white, that the Scottsboro boys SHALL NOT DIE! THAT DIMITROFF, TORGLER and their comrades SHALL NOT DIE!

Today! At Union Square! Rally Against Lynching and Fascist Terror!

Communist Party Calls For Sharpening of Fight For Nine Scottsboro Boys

Hathaway, Reporting at Membership Meeting, Declares Case Is Interwoven with General Trend to Fascism

NEW YORK.—A clarion call for the greatest mobilization of workers this city has ever seen for the Scottsboro protest demonstration this noon in Union Square was made to all members of the Communist Party, revolutionary unions and sympathetic mass organizations at a membership meeting of the Communist Party of District 2 in the St. Nicholas Arena Thursday night.

Reporting for the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the rising wave of lynchings and the fascist trend of Roosevelt's "New Deal" government, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, declared that the struggle for the release of the Scottsboro boys and against the monstrous national oppression of the Negro People must become a central point in the struggles of the working class against fascism here and abroad.

Fight Assumes Greatest Importance

The fight to [illegible] boys is more important at this period than ever before, [illegible] out. This case is today interwoven with the general trend toward fascism, with the new wave of lynchings, with the shooting, gasing and clubbing of workers, with general resort to terror. It has become not only a part of the broader fight for national liberation of the Negro People, but an essential part of the struggles of the whole working class against the growing attacks on their living standards, against wage cuts and worsening conditions for the employed, against the drastic cuts in relief for the unemployed and against the impoverishment of the farming masses against the destruction of workers' rights. It is the fight of the whole working class against the fascist trends of the N. R. A. and the American bourgeoisie and their reformist allies in the leadership of the Socialist Party and the bureau-

(Continued on Page 2)

700 Farm Delegates Demand Nazis Free Communists on Trial

CHICAGO, Ill. — Placing the guilt for the Reichstag fire directly at the door of the Nazis, 700 delegates at the recent Second National Farm Conference here demanded the release of the four Communist defendants — Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff —in a resolution sent to Justice Wilhelm Buenger, Hans Luther, Hitler ambassador at Washington, Chicago.

The resolution, signed by Charles E. Taylor, chairman, and Lem Harris, secretary, reads:

"We, seven hundred delegates of various farmers' groups and organizations, assembled at a Farmers' Second National Conference, Nov. 15 to Nov. 18, Chicago, Ill., are thoroughly convinced of the innocence of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff, and Popoff, who are charged with the burning of the Reichstag. It has been proven that the Nazis have committed this arson in order to start the terror against the Workers and Farmers who are opposed to the Hitler Regime. We demand their immediate safe release."

Workers Will Also Protest Nazi Trial Of 4 Communists

I. L. D. Branches and Pioneers to March from 7th St., Ave. A

NEW YORK.—In grim determination to smash the new lynch death verdicts against Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys sentenced to die on February 2nd by the Decatur lynch court, tens of thousands of indignant workers and sympathizers will pour into Union Square at 1 o'clock today from all sections of the city.

Members of scores of organizations and unions will participate in the mighty protest with their banners and slogans against the lynchers and the fascist trends of the Roosevelt "New Deal" N.R.A. program of wage cuts and attacks on the employed and unemployed masses, sharpened particularly against the Negro People. They will protest the infamous Reichstag arson trial in Germany and the preparations of the Nazi court to impose death sentences upon Dimitroff, Tprgler, Popoff and Taneff.

Needle Trades Union Issues Call

The Needle Trades Industrial Union last night issued a call to all needle trades workers to gather at the union's office, 131 W. 28th St., at 11:30 this morning to march in a body to Union Square. The Alteration Painters of Brooklyn yesterday called upon all its members and sympathetic workers to attend the demonstration.

All International Labor Defense branches and the Young Pioneers will mobilize their forces at 12 noon at Avenue A and 7th Street, from which point they will march to the Square.

The demonstration will be addressed by Joseph Brodsky, I. L. D. Scottsboro attorney, who returned on Thursday from the Decatur trials. The extent of the mass support for the demonstration is indicated both by the call of the Trade Union Unity League and scores of unions and organizations for participation by their members and in the list of speakers representing various organizations. This list includes:

Mrs. Patience Williams, of the Garvey Club of the Universal Negro

(Continued on Page 2)

Pickets Stone Cops In Strike of 3,000 Chicago Meat Men

Mass Picketing Follows Lead of Livestock Strikers

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—Following the example of the livestock handlers, the strike of the 3,000 sausage and other workers developed unofficial mass picketing around the more important independent meat plants for increases in wages and for the 40-hour week. They demand wages from $25 to $40 a week.

Yesterday morning, over 200 pickets in front of the Mid-City Packing Co., 922 Fulton Street, attempted to prevent strikebreakers from entering the plant. When the police interfered, the strikers threw bricks and stones on the police and also smashed the windows of the meat plant. Six strikers were severely beaten up among them, Adolph James, Peter Nichols and Martin Galli.

The Packing House Workers' Industrial Union supports the strike and calls upon the workers to elect their strike committees and not to permit the union bureaucrats to betray the strikes by means of arbitration, and depending upon the N.R.A. The strikers should draw a lesson from the strike of the livestock handlers, where the union bureaucrats decided to turn over all matters to an arbitration committee, and only through the militancy of the workers, who refused this, did they force the company to give a 10 per cent increase in wages.

* * *

CHICAGO, Ill.—About 18,000 Chicago Stockyard workers received the miserable wage increase of four cents an hour for unskilled workers and 10 per cent for skilled men workers. This follows the recent livestock handlers' strike. The women workers were not given increases. Only those working in Armours, Swift and Wilson were given the increases and in the yards the men are openly discussing strikes and organization.

Hammer Out A Victory!

$6,000 Will Put Drive Over the Top!

APPROXIMATELY $6,000 will put the Daily Worker $40,000 drive over the top. Victory is within our reach, Comrades.

This victory is being hammered out by workers and farmers who are helping the "Daily" because it fights with them for better conditions in the shop, factory, office, in the mills, mines and on the farms. Jobless workers are sending in their last pennies. "Without the Daily Worker," they write, "our struggles for the right to live would be hopeless."

* * *

THE $40,000 campaign has developed a Bolshevik tempo which has prevented our Daily Worker from going under during a most critical financial crisis. But the danger is not over, Comrades. We appeal to every reader, to every worker, to every workingclass organization to make the final effort to raise the remaining $6,000.

Victory is within our reach! Be one of those to hammer out this Bolshevik triumph. Send your dollar. If you can afford it, send two dollars, one for a fellow worker who is so poverty-stricken that he cannot contribute though he would like to. Organizations, speed your contributions.

ALL TOGETHER, COMRADES! Put the drive over the top. RUSH YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS, NO MATTER HOW SMALL!

Friday's receipts	$355.60
Previous total	33,424.88
TOTAL TO DATE	$33,780.48

A Talk With the Mother of George Dimitroff

"George Is the Fourth They Want to Kill," Mother Reveals

By MICHAEL KOLZOFF

The mother of Dimitroff travelled from Bulgaria through Paris to Berlin to see her heroic son in court. Michael Kolzoff, special correspondent of the "Pravda," puts at our disposal the following talk with the proletarian mother:

* * *

In the midst of the confusing noises of the Northern Railway Station in Paris (Gare du Nord), on the rim of the gigantic stream of humans, of baggage and engines, in a tight corner between a news stand, a train platform gate, and a mountain of trunks, sits, hidden away, a small, weazened being. The great black shawl wraps the whole figure from head to foot. Only a pair of large lively eyes are visible and a mouth framed by wrinkles.

Exactly such eyes and precisely such a mouth can be seen daily upon the first page of millions of copies of the entire world press. The same eyes and the same mouth, for fifty days now, really for nine months, confront a closed ring of the antagonists, the enemies, the hangmen.

"Are you tired, Comrade Paraskeva. Such a difficult trip from Bulgaria to Paris, and now again to Berlin?"

The black and sleepless eyes look ahead silently.

Used to Class Fight

"Yes, I am somewhat tired. But it is alright. I am used to that. George is already the fourth they want to murder. Three I have already lost. One was done away with by the Czarist government in Siberia; the second fell in the uprising in the army during the world war, and the Bulgarian government executed the third, in 1925. My little grandson, too, he is only 18 years old, sits in prison in Sofia as a revolutionist. And my three

Three Other Sons Lost Lives in Struggles of Working Class

daughters are in no ways behind the boys. Here are two of them."

The daughters are twice as big as the mother. They smile and receive encouraging pats on the back from her.

"Now, between us. I always loved and still love George best. Perhaps because he was my first child, perhaps because I had to suffer most

(Continued on Page 8)

Nygard Defeated in Election in Crosby

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 8.—Emil C. Nygard, only Communist Mayor, was defeated in the elections here, final tabulations show.

N. Wladimiroff, the only opposing candidate for Mayor, was elected by a vote of 750 against a vote of 277 for Nygard. Last year in a field of three candidates, Nygard was elected on a plurality vote of 200 out of 1,200 votes cast.

The election results are an outcome of a heavy campaign of slander and attacks in the capitalist press. One of the many rumors circulated was that the mines remain closed because of a Communist Mayor. 1,029 votes were cast this year, as against 1,200 last year.

Honor Memory of Sen Katayama at New Star Casino Tomorrow at 8 O'clock

Interest of Workers First, Says Cooper At Local 9 Trial

Left Wing Leaders Deny Charges; Final Session on Monday

NEW YORK. — Barnet Cooper, manager of Cloak Finishers' Local 9, on trial together with the entire left wing administration of the local before the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union charged with "disloyalty" startled the prosecution at the session on Thursday with the ringing challenge that "constitution or no constitution, I will always fight in the interests of the workers."

Cooper's answer came after he had been asked by the prosecution to defend himself against charges of having violated the constitution, by calling shop strikes.

Cooper in his testimony exposed the attitude of the International officials in eliminating the left wing administration from deliberations of the General Executive Board. He quoted the case of the code conferences which were attended by other general managers, but to which he was not called in. When he asked Nagler about the conferences Nagler denied any knowledge of the conferences. He went to Washington on his own accord after learning that the conferences were being held.

Cooper declared that the withdrawal of two business agents in Brooklyn was a protest not a strike against the Joint Board for its failure to improve the conditions of the workers in the shops, there

M. J. Ashbitz, called by the prosecution to prove that the left wing administration had failed to comply with orders regarding finance, was compelled to admit on cross examination by the defense that they had purchased dues stamps and assessment stamps and had twice paid large sums to the Joint Board for assessments. Ashbitz is general secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board.

The defense was able to prove during the course of the questioning that most of the signers of the charges against the left wingers are former business men. Osofsky and Meltz, signers, had been found guilty by previous administrations of taking graft.

Full responsibility for the formation of the Committee of 100 which is considered by the officials as an act of "disloyalty" was placed at the doors of the International officials by N. Kaplan who declared that they had done nothing to uphold conditions in the shops and enforce the agreement. Members of the union have a right to organize and demand better conditions if the union fails to do it, he declared. When questioned on the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union he stated that the policies of expulsions and class collaboration of the International are the reasons for the existence of the Industrial Union. If the International would pursue a class struggle policy, he said, it would lead to the formation of one union in the industry.

The sessions resume on Monday when the defense will sum up and the prosecution will follow with a final word by the defense. A committee of rank and filers are also to be given the floor for a statement.

Workers Battle Scabs In Refrigerator Strike

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—A vigorous battle against scabs is being waged by the 100 strikers of the C. V. Hill Refrigerator Co. here. The strikers are demanding a union shop. Strikers prevented scabs from unloading material at a freight station yesterday.

A. F. L. Bricklayers Elect New Officials

Severino Runs on Rank and File Program

NEW YORK.—A. F. of L. bricklayers will elect new city officials today in one of the most important elections ever held by the membership. Candidates for the city executive are the present chairman, Thomas Murray, a discredited tool of the International Union Executive Board, Thomas Cleland, who was defeated last year after having failed to make good his many promises and Angelo Severio, president of Local 37, who is supported by a large section of the rank and file in the unions in the city and is known to be a militant fighter for the workers' interests.

Severino is running on a rank and file program of establishing equal distribution of work to eliminate favoritism and kick-back of wages, democracy and freedom of expression in the unions and elimination of the waiver system. The program includes also the consolidation of all New York Bricklayers' locals to eliminate unnecessary expense and enable the union to function efficiently, the fight for the 6-hour day and improvement of working conditions.

Sentiment for the rank and file program is high and the general sentiment of the workers is to transform the reactionary unions into a tool of the workers for bettering their conditions.

State to "Probe" Jordan Frame-up

Mass Protests Force Gesture

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 8.—Governor Julius Meier of Oregon has been forced to announce the appointment of a "disinterested commission of three" to investigate the circumstances of the frame-up of Theodore Jordan, Negro worker sentenced to die for murder.

The International Labor Defense, whose organized mass action to save Jordan has forced this gesture of concession, is raising the demand for participation of a representative on the commission.

Communist Party, Section 5

All members of Communist Party, Section 5, must report for "Scottsboro Red Sunday," at the Otto Korvin I. L. D. Branch, 642 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, at 10 a. m.

Boro Committee Against War and Fascism

The American League Against War and Fascism calls all Brooklyn Boro delegates to the United States Anti-War Congress to a meeting Monday night at the First Unitarian Church, Monroe Place and Pierrepont Street (Boro Hall Station).

Dressmakers' Open Forum

An open forum of dressmakers will be held Monday, Dec. 11th in Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St., 1:30 p. m.

Attention Literature Agents

I. W. O. Literature and Book Dept., 80 Fifth Ave., is open each day from 12 to 2 and from 4 to 8 p.m. Saturday from 11 to 4 p.m.

Plan Fight to End Zausner Control at Painters' Meeting

Tax Collections Fall to $1,200 as Members Stop Payments

NEW YORK.—More than 1,000 painters are expected to attend the joint membership meeting called by Painters Locals 499 and 848 to demand the resignation of the Zausner machine in control of the District Council.

Zausner has been responsible for putting over a daily tax of 50 cents on the membership which, although said to be for organization purposes, has been used to build up his machine control.

The revolt of the rank and file against the tax and the members' refusal to continue payment has resulted in a decline in the weekly tax receipts from $10,000 to $1,200, it was learned today. This is a victory for the rank and file.

Louis Weinstock and Bruno Wagner, newly elected delegates from Local 499 to the District Council were not seated at the meeting last Thursday night. Fearing the results of the membership meeting today, Zausner failed to put in an appearance. The meeting was hastily adjourned after the reading of a few brief reports. Harry Rosen, strong arm man of the Zausner clique again threatened Weinstock, leader of the rank and file forces, with violence, in an effort to keep him out of the meeting.

Among the important developments in the Painters' revolt against the tax was the granting of an order in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday for officials to appear at a hearing at which a decision will be made as to whether they could be restrained from collecting the tax. The restraining order has been applied for by Locals 848 and 499. A demonstration by the A. F. of L. painters in the courtroom occurred when Null, attorney for the Zausner clique, falsely declared that 20 per cent of the fund had gone to the unemployed.

So great was this pressure that Judge Cotillo was compelled to admit that the time had come when "minorities in the union should express" themselves. This movement, however, will soon embrace a majority of the workers.

The meeting today will be addressed by Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, and Harry Sacher, labor attorney. The rank and file are determined to hold their meeting, regardless of the rumors and threats of the Zausner clique to break it up. The meeting is called at the Central Opera House at 1 p.m. today.

30 N.Y. Delegates Go To Shoe Convention

NEW YORK. — Thirty delegates have been elected from the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union to attend the amalgamation convention, which opens in Boston on Sunday. The convention is to take up the question of merging four unions of shoe workers into one big union under rank and file control.

he Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, in a statement today branded as falsehoods the reports in the fascist Italian press and the Jewish Socialist Forward announcing that the strike at the Meyer Brothers and Breslau shops has been settled. The reports state that the workers have received a 35 per cent increase as a result of the efforts of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union.

The Industrial Union declared that these statements are merely another attempt to break the strike which are still on in these shops and to aid the bosses to bolster up the A. F. of L. union.

The union reports the following shops still on strike: Meyer Brothers, Breslau, Cornell, Dan Polter, I. Miller, Geller and Delman.

Demonstrate Today to Demand Their Release!

Samuel Leibowitz, engaged by the International Labor Defense to aid in the court fight for the Scottsboro boys, is shown talking over the case with Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris (left), who have just been once more convicted in frame-up trials in Decatur, Ala. The third boys is Roy Wright, another of the defendants.

Tens of Thousands To Mass This Noon In Union Square

(Continued from Page 1)

Improvement Association, Winifred Chappel of the Methodist Federation for Social Service; Christian Biohn of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Improvement Association, William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; F. Elmer Brown, a member of Typographical Union No. 6 of the A. F. of L., Countee Cullen, famous Negro poet and author; Donald Henderson of the Committee Against War and Fascism; James W. Ford of the Trade Union Unity League; Max Bedacht representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party; William Fitzgerald of the Harlem Sect. of the I.L.D.; M. J. Olgin of the "Morning Freiheit"; Charles Krumbein of the New York District of the Communist Party; Herbert Benjamin of the National Unemployed Council, just released from the military stockade in New Mexico, and Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Harlem Mobilizing Forces

At open air meetings in Harlem and other sections of the city last night, thousands of workers, indignant at the monstrous Decatur verdict, pledged to come to Union Square and to bring as many other workers as possible. All owners of trucks and automobiles are urged to loan their cars to help transport Negro workers from Harlem to Union Square.

• • •

Boston Workers In Protest Sunday

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Boston workers will demonstrate tomorrow, Sunday, at 3 p.m. at Douglas Square, Hammond and Tremont Streets, South End.

• • •

Two Meetings In Pittsburgh Monday

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—Two huge protest meetings will be held in this city on Monday night, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock; one at the Bethel Church, on Wylie Avenue, and the other at the Watt St. School. A protest parade will take place next Saturday, Dec. 16, from Francis and Center Streets. The police have been forced to grant a permit for the parade.

• • •

Providence Protest This Afternoon

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—A protest demonstration will be held here at Hoyle Square this afternoon under the auspices of the Joint Emergency Scottsboro Action Committee. James P. Reid, Communist candidate for representative for District 9 will be among the speakers.

• • •

Lynn Workers Protest Monday

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 8.—Lynn workers will protest the Decatur verdicts in a mass meeting at Lesters Hall, Monday night, Dec. 11.

• • •

Throws Scottsboro Protest Through Window

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Reflecting the mass indignation against the Decatur verdict, some one threw a brick through the Cathedral Street show windows of the Enoch Free Library last night. The brick was wrapped in a paper on which the slogan "Free the 9 Scottsboro Boys, Death to Lynchers" was written.

• • •

NEW YORK.—The Workers Music League calls all who sing to assemble under the I. L. D. Chorus banner at the east side of the speakers platform at noon today, on Union Square.

Singers should be prepared to lead in the mass singing of "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die."

This song can be purchased at 2 cents per copy at the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th St., or at the Workers Music League, 5 East 19th St.

Communist Party Calls for Sharpened Fight for 9 Boys

(Continued from Page 1)

cracy of the American Federation of Labor.

Carefully analysing the fascist trends of the "New Deal" and the demagogic promises of "prosperity" to all sections of the population, Hathaway compared these trends and demagogic promises to the similar methods used by the German Nazis to deceive broad sections of the German masses. He clearly showed that the victory of the German Nazis had not only increased the misery of the German toilers, but had likewise sharpened the bourgeois crisis. **The fight for the Scottsboro boys cannot today be separated from the fight against the murder of our heroic German comrades, Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff, and against fascism in general.**

He declared it was now a race to decide which "way out" of the crisis would be followed in this country:—the capitalist "way out" of brutal fascist terror against the workers, against the Negro People and against the poor farmers, or the revolutionary way out, which would emancipate the toiling masses and win unconditional equality for the Negro People with the right to determine their own future.

The victory of the workers, he said, is dependent on the effectiveness of the work of the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions and mass organizations at the present time. Activities in the first place in the shops and factories, and also in the neighborhoods, among the Negro masses and among the farming and petty-bourgeois masses must be pushed with the greatest energy.

The concentration program of the Open Letter of the extraordinary Party Conference must be put into effect immediately.

At the same time the effort to win the Negro People and farming masses as powerful allies in the revolutionary struggle must be increased tenfold. The Negro People are already strongly sympathetic to the revolutionary movement, but they can be won as allies only if the workers particularly the white workers, prove at all times their willingness to carry on the fiercest struggle against the lynchers, for the release of the Scottsboro boys, for the national liberation of the Negro People. All remnants of chauvinism within the ranks of the revolutionary workers must be ruthlessly rooted out, he declared.

Hathaway was followed by Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights who outlined the program for the mobilization of the workers for Saturday's demonstration in Union Square and for further actions against the Decatur lynch verdicts and for the defense of the Negro masses.

Charles Krumbein, District Organizer of the Communist Party, acted as chairman of the meeting

Stations Set Up for Scottsboro Fund Drive Today, Sun.

I. L. D. Calls on All Workers to Help Defense

NEW YORK.—All members of the International Labor Defense and sympathetic workers are urged to report today and Sunday at the district office of the I.L.D., 870 Broadway, to help in the collection of funds for the Scottsboro defense. The following Tag Day stations have been set up:

BRONX
792 E. Tremont Ave.
642 Southern Blvd.
1472 Boston Rd.
288 E. 174th St. (corner Clay Ave.)
699 Prospect Ave.
2700 Bronx Park East—Schule
2075 Clinton Ave.

DOWNTOWN
15 E. 3d St.—I.L.D. Branch
50 E. 13th St.—Workers School
145 W. 4th St.—Book Store

MIDTOWN
108 W. 24th St.

SOUTH BROOKLYN
132 Myrtle Ave.
291 Wyckoff Ave.
343 Union St.

WEST END
4109 13th Ave.
67 Bay 25th St.

WILLIAMSBURG
61 Graham Ave.
159 Sumner Ave.
285 Rodney St.
46 Ten Eyck St.

CROWN HEIGHTS
261 Schenectady Ave.
777 Gates Ave.
1813 Pitkin Ave.

HARLEM
326 Lenox Ave.

Texas Negro Killed By Officers; Body Mutilated By Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked by James Cole, 24-year-old Negro, the New England district of the International Labor Defense has wired Governor Ely, demanding he use the "full powers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to prevent a lynching.

Cole, now a pirsoner in Pittsfield, Mass., is in imminent danger of lynching following charges that he had attacked Harriet Richards, 26-year old beauty parlor operator, on a bus which Cole and a white companion, Nicholas Waypovich, are accused of having commandeered.

District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty said last night that he would ask life sentences for both men.

The wire of the I.L.D. to Gov. Ely follows:

"The press reports lynch spirit against James Cole, who is charged with criminal assault upon Harriet Richards. The whole case is an obvious frame-up based on an alleged 'confession' by Cole. Miss Richards denies the assault, thus proving that this is a typical example of lynch incitement by the capitalist press.

"We demand, in the name of 7,000 members and affiliates, that you use the full powers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to prevent a possible lynching of Cole. We are calling upon all Negro and white opponents of lynching to support this demand."

Protest Meet Sunday

The I.L.D. is planning a mass protest meeting against the Scottsboro verdicts and the wave of lynchings throughout the country. The demonstration will be held this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Douglass Sq., Hammond and Tremont Sts., South End, Boston.

Banquet and Concert for Juliet Stuart Poyntz

A welcome banquet and concert for Juliet Stuart Poyntz is being given by the United Council of Working Class Women Sunday, Dec. 10, at 7 p.m. in the auditorium of the Cooperative houses. Admission 25c. Proceeds to T.U.U.C. A meal and program has been arranged.

Olgin to Speak on U. S. S. R.

Moissaye J. Olgin, Editor of the Freiheit, will speak on "Two Worlds—U. S. A. and U. S. S. R.," at the Workers School Forum, 50 East 13th Street, 2nd floor, Dec. 10, Sunday, at 8 p. m.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

Why Ball Players Go Hunting

JUST as all natives of Canada are either hockey players or sergeants in the Northwestern Mounted Police (they get their man), baseball players hunt. About this time of year when the football season is petering out and sports pages have to fall back on human interest stories about captain-elects, lists of awards and fast but very uniform hockey games, pictures begin popping through of Critz on a moose hunt, Pennock gunning after deer, O'Doul waiting languidly for a covey of emus.

For years this annual crusade against Minnesota fauna has vexed but intrigued me. Once I met Ruth on a train platform during the down curve of his big slump two years ago, and he had just lost at poker too but I upped and asked him why ball players go hunting in the winter months. He gave me the sort of look you'd use on a king cobra which crawled into your tot's cradle, I mean if you had a tot and there were king cobras in the neighborhood.

RUTH said, "What the hell you mean to say you don't know why ball players go hunting in the winter?"

"Neither do you," I thought, "quit stalling." But I wanted to shine and mischiefously I said, "I would not ask you if I did know, would I?"

That floored him for the nonce. He walked ruminatively back to the compartment and I followed him, pursuing my vantage.

"Well?" I said as he sat down near Pennock.

He turned to Pennock and he said, "Listen to this dumb guy. He don't know why ball players go hunting in the winter?"

Pennock said, "You don't?"

At this point Ruth arose and left. I failed to pursue my vantage for fear the worm would turn. Worms have been known to turn. What was there to keep this particular worm from turning?

"No, I don't," I said to Pennock in carefully measured accents, "Why?"

"Hunting helps their batting eye and their pitching eye," Pennock said. "Haven't you ever thought of that?"

My crest fell. I walked back to my own compartment and sulked. Pretty soon Pennock showed his face and I could see he regretted having hurt me and I could see he wished to make amends. He stood in the doorway, fingering a multilateral object.

"Your fallen crest," he said. "I thought you may have some use for it. Here . . ." He paused. He resumed. "Well, I guess I'll be mooching along now."

"You don't have to go," I said, "Stick around."

His own crest fell at such generosity or bigness as we of the Yukon call it. Deftly I scooped the crest on the second bounce and deposited it into the southpaw which made him famous. The continentality of the gesture left him without words. Features aglow, transfused as it were, he took a seat.

And we rode along in silence, fitfully viewing what passes for scenery in Western Pennsylvania.

• • •

THIS was two years ago and Time, the Great Mitigator, has Mitigated my humiliation. Herb and I still chuckle about the incident and of recent he has summoned sufficient boldness to twit me. Only the other day I came upon him sitting in Bryant Park with a copy of Vogue. He drew forth a rotogravure clipping, the one about O'Doul and the covey of emus.

He said, "Remember the time you didn't know ball players went hunting in the winter time to sharpen their batting eye and their pitching eye? Those were the days. Repeal's ruined everything."

"I certainly was a simpleton," I said ingratiatingly, "I had a whole theory about those pictures. I had them tagged as a publicity stunt. The way I figured it, at this time of the year there's a dearth of sports news and it's baseball's chance for a little limelight. Observe the arrangement. First they publish the official National League batting record which took them from September until now to compute. This gives the hard-pressed editors a change to run a picture of Chuck Klein and reiterate the history of his recent sale to the Cubs. Next day we get the National League pitching records and it's a story on Hubbell's 1.66 earned run average, his ten shutouts and consecutive scoreless inning record. And the next day American League batting, and Foxy, and today American League pitching. Now there'll be a doubling of the fishing and emu-hunting photos, all to sharpen the eye of the reading public, I imagine. This is about the time for Rumors, too. Gehrig's being sent to the House of David.

"No kidding, Herb, that's the way I had it figured. A sinister setup, a conspiracy of baloney. Machiavellian you'd call it unless you're one of those who objects to the adjective on the grounds that Machiavelli wasn't machiavellian. Yowsah."

• • •

"HA, ha," cackled Pennock. "You're a real cut-up. I do b leve I'll be but a footnote in your biography."

"Go to," I said. "I'll be just an item in your appendix."

"Verniform?" countered the southpaw.

"That's in the lap of the gods," I said.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Red Sparks A. C.	$ 16.53
Previous total	850.70
Total to date	$867.23

Sunday Schedule for Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League

A1 DIVISION
Tico vs Red Spark, 2:30 p.m., 86th St., Central.
Spartacus vs Ital. American, 12:30 p.m., Crotona.
Fichte vs Rome, 2:30 p.m., Thos. Jefferson.
Falcon vs Italia Home.

A2 DIVISION
Colonial vs Hinsdale, 3 p.m., Van Cortland.
Monabi vs Prospect, 11 a.m., Van Cortland.
French vs Zukunft, 2 p.m., Queensboro.

B1 DIVISION
Bronx Hungar. vs Dauntless, 10:30 a.m., Crotona.
Brownsville vs. N. Y. Hung., 12:30, Betsy Head.
Mapels vs Juventus, 11:30, 84th St., Central.
Hero vs Spartacus, 12:30, 84th St. Central.

B2 DIVISION
Dauntless vs Maples, 10:30, 84th Street, Central.
Harlem vs Red Spark, 2:30, 84th Street, Central.
Ital. Amer. vs I.W.O., 2:30, McCombs Dam.
South Amer. vs Fichte, 12:30, 84th St., Central.
Hinsdale vs Spartacus, 10:30, Betsy Head.

C DIVISION
Red Spark vs Spartacus, 12:30, Jefferson Park.
Hero vs Youth Culk., 10:30, 86th St., Central.
Celts vs Nonpareil, 12:30, McCombs Dam.
French vs Creek Spart., 12:30, Queensboro.

NEW OUTRAGE!
RED STRONGHOLD BOMBED
Chiang Kai-shek's air-raiders bomb Communist region of Southern Kiangsi. Densely populated villages wiped out.
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Formerly of Baltimore, Md. has moved his office to New York at
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Sunday 10 to 12 Noon

(Bronx)

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Part of Program
Raya-Duncan Dancers
G. & E. Rabad-"Artef" Artists
Freiheit Gesang Ferein
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Admission 25c

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OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Akron, O.

Dec. 9th:
Entertainment Concert and Dance at Ukrainian Workers Hall, 562 Corice Street.

Philadelphia

Dec. 9th:
Red Press Night arranged by John Reed Club of Philadelphia. Art sketches, chalk-talks, entertainment. Whittier Hall, 140 N. 13th St. at 8:30 p.m.

Scranton, Pa.

Dec. 9th:
Soviet Film showing of "War Against the Centuries" at International Hall, 427 Lackawanna Ave. at 8 p.m. Admission 25c. Auspices, United Front Comm. of All Mass Organizations.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 9th:
Grab Bag Package Party given by Units 2 and 3 at I. E. D. Hall, 1007 Hamilton NW. Admission free.

Strikers Reject Sikorsky Co. Strike Sell Out of N.R.A.

Refuse to Settle on Basis of No Wage Increase

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 8.—The sell out announced by the Regional Labor Board in New York, of the Sikorsky aviation company strike at Stratford failed. The strikers rejected the sell out, which offered no wage increase. The N. R. A. Board further stated that the company will take back only 15 men of the 100 striking and stagger the work among the rest. The strikers were not offered a single gain. The bosses threatened to close down the plant if the strikers did not accept the "settlement."

All this after three weeks of delay and deceit on the part of the local N. R. A. board and the A. F. of L. strike-breaker Egan.

When the strike committee heard the terms of the so-called "settlement" they called in Sam Kreiger, T. U. U. L. organizer to address a mass meeting of strikers. After listening to Kreiger the men voted, in a secret ballot, to reject the "settlement." The vote was unanimous with the exception of two. They also voted to continue the strike and spread it to Hartford and other aviation centers.

The bosses did not expect this kind of response — they thought there would be a stampede back to work. So they continued their game of "cat and mouse" and offered some concessions which were withdrawn the next day, hoping thereby to create a split in the ranks of the workers.

However, the strikers are as militant as ever, and are proceeding with the plan of spreading the strike and also keep the White Guard scabs from working.

Silk Bosses Ask Authority to Cut Production 25 P.C.

Part-Time Work, Lay-offs, to Take Place Within 30 Days

NEW YORK.—The code authority for the silk and textile industry, consisting of manufacturers, is applying to Washington for permission to cut production of silk textiles 25 per cent, James Goldsmith, chairman, announced.

The cut in production will effect more than 60,000 workers, who will be put on part time or given extended lay-offs. The strike of ten thousand broad silk workers in Paterson ended last Monday.

Phila. Unemployed Stop Eviction of Striking Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—More than 50 workers under the leadership of the Unemployed Council prevented the eviction of a striking shoe worker here Tuesday. Constable Gillman, most notorious of the Philadelphia eviction constables took one glance at the group and disappeared.

The worker who was to have been evicted has been elected as a delegate to the City Convention of the Unemployed Councils which is to be held Friday, Dec. 22, at the New Garrick Hall, 507 S. 8th St., at 8 p. m.

Noted Singer, Just Back from USSR, In Concert Tonight

Born in Scotland, married in Moscow in 1927, Madame Marie Radamsky, noted soprano who has just returned to America after her sixth concert tour of the Soviet Union, speaks of the new culture of the workers' republic from the point of view of one who is herself a vibrant part of that culture. Those who meet her cannot fail to see that here is an artist who is something more than an enthusiastic observer of the broad stream of Soviet culture. She herself has plunged passionately into it and has identified herself with it.

"It is vast, profound, incomparable!" Madame Radamsky says of the Soviet educational and cultural program.

"The program is expanding with such breath-taking rapidity that one's observations in any one year, no matter how exhaustive, do not suffice for the next. It is more than

MARIE RADAMSKY

a reflection, you see, of the new social order that is being forged in the U.S.S.R. It is an integral part of it, and is sweeping forward with the building of socialism. It is unique. Whereas in the capitalist world, culture is contracting and degenerating, in the U.S.S.R. it is a growing thing, advancing on a tide of youthful energy and vitality!"

Madame Radamsky and her husband, Sergei Radamsky, noted tenor, have spent six months of each of the past six years touring the Soviet Union and singing before audiences of workers and peasants and intellectuals in city, town and village. Negro spirituals and Scotch ballads figured prominently in their repertory. The spiritual, "Water Boy", was a favorite at nearly all their concerts, Madame Radamsky states.

As a result of her frequent and extensive trips through the U.S.S.R., Madame Radamsky has become intimately familiar with all of the aspects of workers' culture there and speaks with a degree of authority that few artists can claim. "Outstanding individuals in the various fields of art have made their appearance in the last few years", she says. She gives a number of examples—writers, pianists, composers, directors, sculptors, dancers.

"But that is only a small part of the story. The significant thing, the thing that grips one's imagination, is that the broad masses of workers and peasants are participating fully and richly in the new culture. There is a spirit among them, a rhythm, that one sees nowhere else in the world!"

Madame Radamsky speaks enthusiastically of Soviet womanhood and family life, in which she is particularly interested. "Ridiculous nonsense!" she calls the slanders disseminated by the capitalist press regarding the "slavery" of women and the "destruction of the family" in the U.S.S.R. "The women there are fine and strong and clear-thinking. Their spirit, their self-sufficiency is a marvelous thing to behold!" Family life? "With the fear of unemployment, of economic insecurity, removed, the family in the Soviet Union is assuming functions and relationships on a much higher level than in capitalist countries. It is a vital unit in the social whole and is contributing in no small way to the building of socialism!"

• • •

Madame Radamsky will be the guest of honor at the "Daily Worker Party" to be held tonight at the Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E. 19th St.

Unemployed Single Women March on N. Y. State C. W. A. Office

Demanding that the Civil Works Administration provide jobs for unemployed single women and that suitable homes be provided instead of the Municipal Lodging House, over 300 unemployed single women marched on the C. W. A. offices in the New York last Thursday.

Ruby Bates, From Sick Bed, Defends Southern Workers

Anxious to Return to Struggle, She Criticizes Leibowitz for Attack on South's Toilers

NEW YORK.—From her hospital bed where she is rapidly recovering from a major operation, and has been declared out of danger by the physician in charge, Ruby Bates, star defense witness in the April trial of Heywood Patterson, in a letter addressed to the working class of the world and sent to the International Labor Defense for forwarding, joined today with Lester Carter in criticism of slurs upon the white workers of the South made by Samuel S. Leibowitz, I. L. D. defense attorney in the case.

"I have just read the statement made by Lester Carter, and published in the Daily Worker, about the things Attorney Leibowitz said at the Decatur trial," she writes.

"When Leibowitz made that statement, he was including me too, and all Southern workers. He charged us with being just 'hoboes.' We were hoboes, in a sense, but that is no reason for Leibowitz to attack the whole white southern working class.

"Lester Carter and myself were not on this freight train because we wanted to be hoboes. It was the capitalist system that caused us to be on that freight train.

"Lester Carter had no job. I had had a job, but what pay was I getting?—$2.75 a week! This is why we were on this freight train, because we had no money, nothing to live on, and no other way to go.

"Since the trial of Heywood Patterson in April, I have come into the ranks of the working class, consciously, and I have begun to help in the fight to free the nine innocent boys.

"I was born and raised in the South, and I know that race hatred is not born into the minds of the white workers. It is taught and scared into the minds of the poor white people.

"I am going to fight with the workers of the entire world until I die.

"I will go back to Decatur or any other place where the Scottsboro boys are tried, until they are set free.

"I know that when the Scottsboro boys are set free the workers of the world will be happy, and friends, I will be the happiest of all to see them free.

"I am not able to be in the fight just now, but soon I will be where I was a few months ago. I am now getting stronger every day.

"Workers, the Scottsboro boys must be freed. They are depending on us to free them. So while I am ill, and cannot do so much as I want to do toward their freedom, I call on you workers to put yourself stronger in the fight. Take your place and mine too.

"Don't let the Scottsboro boys die.

Yours truly,

RUBY BATES."

Call Tailors to Attend Funeral of Com. Rini, Active Party Member

NEW YORK.—A strike has been Rank and File Committee calls all tailors to attend the funeral of Comrade Tony Rini at 1 p.m. today at his home, 554 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn. Tailors will leave for the funeral from the rank and file center at 116 University Place at 12 noon.

Comrade Rini was an active rank and file member and a devoted member of the Communist Party.

Hardware Workers on Strike for More Pay

NEW YORK.—A strike has been called at the National Woodenware Co., 103 North St., Brooklyn, against long hours of work and low pay, led by the Hardware and Crockery Workers' Union, a federal local affiliated to the A. F. of L.

The strikers are demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, a 40 hour week for inside workers; a 48-hour week for chauffeurs and recognition of the union.

Official Threatens Farmers Asking Relief

BEMIDJI, Minn., Dec. 8.—Forced to wait for hours outside in the snow, workers and farmers here have been threatened by Max L. Fisk, relief agent when they dared to protest against the inhuman treatment given them. Fisk's method has been to single out individual workers and threaten them with a beating. After one farmer driven to desperation by hunger called his bluff, Fisk backed out.

The Unified Farmers' League has sent letters of protest to Gov. Olson of Minnesota holding him responsible for any violence that might result, and demanding the removal of Fisk.

The many who expect to attend are looking forward with pleasure to the opportunity of meeting an outstanding personality in the musical world. Madame Radamsky, accompanied at the piano by Marion Rosette, will sing a number of her favorite songs. Her recital will include several popular Russian and Ukrainian folk songs.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars.

NEWS BRIEFS

"Dead" Man Turns Up—Very Much Alive

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—John MacArthur, who was thought drowned three years ago was found alive. He was arrested on charges of collecting his life insurance through his wife and misapplying funds placed in his trust.

Mercy Killer Freed

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Johnny Stephens was exonerated today by a jury for killing his aunt, who was dying of cancer. He said he could not bear to see her suffer any longer.

National Events

Lindberghs Off to Miami

NATAL, Brazil, Dec. 8.—The Lindberghs left here this morning on the longest single hop of their tour. They expect to land in Miami, a distance of 3,740 miles.

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Debate on Diemakers' Strike

DETROIT.—John Schmies, dist. org. of the Communist Party will debate Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society on the recent diemakers strike, Sunday, December 10, at 2 p. m., in the Deutsches Haus, 8300 Mack Ave.

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Talk on Soviet Recognition

CINCINATI, Ohio.—A Landy, agit-prop director of Dist. 6, will speak on "The Meaning of Soviet Recognition," Sunday, Dec. 10, 8 p. m., at Richlieu Hall, opposite City Hall.

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Amter to Speak on Unemployment Insurance

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—I Amter will lecture on "Unemployment Insurance, Not NRA," Dec. 11th in Columbus School, at 8 p. m. Mayor McLevy has been invited to present his program at this meeting.

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Liebknecht-Luxembourg-Lenin Rally

CHICAGO.—A Liebknecht-Luxembourg-Lenin campaign rally will be held Sunday, Dec. 10, 2:30 p. m. at the Workers Lyecum, 2733 Hirsch St. Admission 5 cents to YCLers — 15 cents to non-members.

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Secretary to Ernst Torgler to Speak

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Anna Schultz, secretary to Ernst Torgler, will speak on the Reichstag trial Monday night at the Workers Center, 53 Church St., New Britain.

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Myra Page on the Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Myra Page, just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Who Rules the Soviet Union?", at Typographical Temple, 423 G St., N. W., 8 p. m.

Terzani Trial on Monday; Workers Should Pack Court

Patterson, I.L.D. Head, Attacks Hays' Ban on Protest Demonstration; Says United Front Possible Only on Basis of Real Struggle

NEW YORK.—With the trial of Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker, on charges of murder, coming up in Queens County Court, Long Island City, Monday, the International Labor Defense renewed its call to all workers to pack the court-room, show their solidarity with the fight against Fascist terror, and force the capitalist courts to free this anti-Fascist fighter.

Terzani is charged with the murder of Anthony Fierro, his friend and an anti-fascist student, who was killed by one of Art J. Smith's Khaki Shirts at a meeting in Long Island City last July. Trial was recently postponed when the state's chief witness, Art Smith of Philadelphia, failed to show up.

The Terzani defense Committee, over the opposition of the International Labor Defense representatives, and at the suggestion of Arthur Garfield Hays, chief of legal defense, decided to call no protests or demonstrations in Terzani's defense, at the trial.

At a recent meeting of the defense committee, a vote of censure of William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, for opposing this stand in a public mass meeting was passed over the protest of the I.L.D. representatives.

I.L.D. Calls for Militant United Front

The role of the International Labor Defense, and its position of class struggle in defense cases, is presented in a statement made by Patterson to the Terzani Defense Committee, in answer to their vote of censure, and made public today.

Patterson's statement follows, in part:

"A united front is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. An effective united front can be formed only on the basis of struggle, around at least a minimum program. A united front of various groupings in the working class which repudiates a program of class struggle must be condemned as capitulation before ruling class violence. Ruling class violence cannot be broken except by the systematic and consistent organized class action of the proletariat.

"It is necessary for the Terzani Defense Committee to take advantage of every possibility and of all practical means created by this case to activize, to educate, to organize for struggle, along all fronts of the working class battle. For this it is necessary to show the thread which links together all of the struggles of the working class against the common enemy.

"The united front of the working class can be established through conferences, but its concrete program must demand more decisive forms of action. It is downright deceit to tell workers that a conference or series of conferences, such as the Irving Plaza Conference, is in itself sufficient struggle to save the life of a political prisoner.

Attacks Co-operation with Class Enemy

"The statement of Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays to the press, to which I took exception, was endorsed and sent out by the Committee. Certainly it was impossible for a defense organization, with a serious intention of developing a real mass action defense campaign, to endorse such a document. Hays' statement, when endorsed by a working class organization, places that organization in the position of co-operating with the class enemy. Such an act can only tend to deepen the illusions of the workers in legalism.

"The International Labor Defense can only be concerned with strengthening the influence of the Terzani Committee' over the workers if that Committee sincerely seeks to formulate a program of consistent struggle against the ruling class in defense of Terzani. That program need not be the full program of any one organization, or of any political party, but it must be a program of consistent struggle.

"The International Labor Defense does not believe in a united front at any price. A united front of the American working class can and will be organized around just such cases as Terzani's, but this united front must and will be a united front of struggle. The line of my speech was calculated to strengthen the united front organizationally, politically and ideologically.

"The International Labor Defense wishes to continue and to broaden the Terzani united front. It will make every effort to do this. The work of the defense must find higher expression in concrete forms of struggle against fascism after the Terzani trial."

N.C. Supreme Court Blocking Appeal For Framed Negro

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 8.—Proof that only mass protests will save the life of John Edwards is shown by the action of the Supreme Court of North Carolina this week. Despite the overwhelming evidence exposing this monstrous frame-up, the Supreme Court is demanding all the evidence and court records only to study whether it should or should not hear the motion for a new trial for Edwards.

It is clear now that unless there are mass protests from all over the country, the Supreme Court will not hear the case, much less grant a new trial even if it does consent to hear the plea for a new trial.

The International Labor Defense, which is defending Edwards, has called for mass protests to be sent to the Supreme Court demanding a new trial for Edwards, and also to Gov. Ehringhaus, both at Raleigh, N. C., demanding Edwards' immediate release. Funds are needed very badly for the defense, and should be sent to the Edwards Defense Committee, c. o. Frank Means, Box 313, Charlotte, N. C.

Mass Fight Delays Frame-up Trial of Four in Sioux City

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 8.—The attempt to railroad four workers to long jail terms on criminal syndicalism charges was checked here on December 5 when the court, forced by mass protest, decided to postpone the trial until the January Sessions. Bond for two workers, Robert Phillips and Norman Haxelrigg, was cut in half.

A mass fight against the Criminal Syndicalist laws has been started here since the arrest of twelve Communists during a police raid on a Communist meeting in early November, folowing a successful fight against relief cuts by the Unemployed Council and the Communist Party.

The International Labor Defense, which is leading the fight, has appealed for an intensified campaign and increased protests against the Criminal Syndicalist laws and for the freedom of the workers arrested under it. Protests should be sent to County Attorney Max Duckworth, Sioux City, Iowa.

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U. S. Milk Codes Rob Milk Consumers, Farmers; Trusts Get Huge Profits

"New Deal" Benefits Rich Farmers; Crushes Small Producers; Raises Costs of Running Small Farms

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Milk is the most important of all farm products. Its 1932 cash income totalled $985,000,000, a sum more than twice that of the second most important farm product, cattle and calfs, according to the official figures of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The beneficiary of this huge amount is not the small farmer but the milk trust and the fake producer cooperative whose dual tyranny over the poor farmer has been tightened by the Roosevelt Agricultural Adjustment Administration through the control and licensing powers given to the Secretary of Agriculture by the A.A.A. The policy of the A.A.A. in Federal Milk Control is to legalize, supervise, and even extend the present forms and degree of exploitation of both small farmer producers and worker consumers of milk.

Under the control and licensing powers given to the Secretary of Agriculture by the A.A.A., thirteen milk marketing agreements already have been approved. All of these agreements embody the principle contained in the original Chicago Agreement, namely, a continuation of the "basic-surplus" plan of marketing milk, the compulsory payment of dues and fees to the fake cooperative associations, the compulsory observance of the standards and marketing regulations defined by the cooperative, below-cost-of-production payment to the farmer, and in nearly every case, an increase in price to the consumer.

The agreements, under which the Roosevelt Administration plans to regulate the country's milk industry, contain the following principle points:

1—The basic-surplus scheme of marketing milk has the approval of the New Deal rulers. In fact, Clyde King, administrator of the Milk Agreement, is mainly responsible for the introduction of this scheme into the milk industry nearly fifteen years ago. It is designed to insure the distributors against all losses in handling milk. The distributors pay to the farmer a "basic" price for milk sold in fluid form to local consumers. All over that amount, which goes into cream and other derivatives, is paid for at a much lower price. In addition to insuring the distributors against loss the basic-surplus weapon tends to cut down the fluid milk market by raising prices on milk to city consumers.

It also gives the leaders of cooperative milk associations opportunities for favoritism in assigning large "basics" for their richer friends and cutting down the "basic" on the poorer farmers. It helps the mismanaged cooperative associations to effect price cuts to the farmer and it gives a decided advantage to the big producer because of his larger scale of operation. In addition, it makes cheating and confusing the farmer an easy matter because of the complicated manner in which "basic" and "surplus" allocations are determined and the complicated arithmetic necessary to figure the price of "surplus" milk for any given month.

Leif Dahl, assistant executive secretary of the Farmers National Committee for Action (1632 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.), the organization leading the militant farmers, characterized this "basic-surplus" plan, when interviewed today by the Daily Worker, as "a screen behind which the milk trust exploits the farmer and denies milk to hungry millions of city workers. The government has now come out officially legalizing this form of mass exploitation of workers and farmers."

2—The second New Deal principle in milk is the guaranteeing of profits to the Milk Trust by establishing prices to both producers and consumers. In the Chicago agreement, for example, the farmer will receive 4 cents a quart for "basic" minus haulage charges and association graft, while the consumer will pay 10 cents a quart. This spread of 6 cents goes to the distributors and retailers. In other words, the large profits of the dairy companies, which have been maintained throughout the depression, are retained and guaranteed in the milk marketing agreements.

Farmers Get Below-Production-Costs

3—In connection with high profits to the distributors, the marketing agreements provide for below-cost-of-production to the dairy farmers. In the Chicago area, for instance, a farmer's basic is 54 per cent of his total production. For this "basic" he receives $1.75 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk. This is at least 75 cents below the cost of production for the average farmer. On the other 46 per cent of his milk, the so-called "surplus", the farmer receives much less, figured on the scale of 92 score butter on the Chicago market, with many multiplications and subtractions to make the figuring impossible for the average farmer. The net result is a price not much more than a dollar per 100 pounds for the total milk sold by dairy farmers.

Parallel with the ruinously low prices paid to farmers there is a great increase in feed prices since the beginning of New Deal inflation. These grains have risen as high as 35 and 40 per cent to the farmer in the last few months.

Monopoly Control By Milk Trust

4—The code provides that every producer in every area must pay tribute to a Producers Cooperative Association at the regular rate, whether or not any benefits are derived. It also provides that every producer must contribute to an advertising agency that is a grafting farce, especially in these hard times. Every small producer-distributor must abide by a code of so-called "fair practices" that will make it impossible for him to exist. Each must have his own milk bottles with his name blown on them. Each must carry 382½ pounds for each retail wagon. The result will be that these producer-distributors will be driven out of business and into the ranks of the small producer shipping direct to the Milk Trust.

The small dealers, non-producers, are hit hard also. They too must have their own bottles with their names blown on them. Each of their wholesale trucks must carry 1,050 pounds of milk, and none is allowed to advertise except in publications which appear for sale on news stands. Such advertisements are too expensive for small operators.

Every dealer and producer-distributor must be licensed by the Government and any violation of the terms of the agreement carries a fine of $1,000 a day. These provisions mean the end of the small dealer. He cannot operate under such restrictions because of his small unit of business. The independent dealers of Chicago have challenged the constitutionality of the agreement and are fighting for their lives, realizing that if the agreement is enforced it means that they will be taken over by the Milk Trust.

Thus the New Deal means the death of the small dealer and independent producer-distributor and the growth of the Milk Trust and its willing servants, the high-salaried leaders of the milk producers associations like the Pure Milk Association of Illinois, the Interstate of Pennsylvania, and the Dairymen's Association of Maryland.

Dues and Fees Graft Continued

5—The producer is robbed systematically by the milk producing associations and "advertising funds". This has been going on in every milk shed for years. In the Baltimore area the Dairymen's Association has succeeded in building a fund of nearly one million dollars from the tribute it exacted from only 3,600 producers in fifteen years. This is nearly $2,500 a member, a sum which in these days, would put any poor farmer in clover.

In the Baltimore agreement the leaders of this fake producers association plan to increase this levy. The same is true of other milk sheds. In every case they will retain the present robbery for the associations and "advertising funds" under Government supervision.

Milk marketing agreements have been approved for the following milksheds: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Evansville, Indiana, Des Moines, Iowa, Knoxville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and Detroit.

All of these agreements are negotiated and approved by the officers of large dairy cooperatives, lawyers of the milk trust and the agents from the federal government. In every case these cooperatives are dominated and led by rich farmers who receive high salaries as officers. In short, the purpose of these cooperatives is to further impoverish the small and middle farmers by passing milk and marketing standards and regulations which make it impossible for the small producer to comply with and make a profit at the same time.

Cooperatives are merely methods of enslaving masses of farmers in the interests of the milk trust and the large producers. In the past ten years, during which time the cooperative flourished, milk prices to the farmers decreased in proportion to the increase in milk trust profits. The milk trust was able to make millions in profits and to consolidate its hold through monopoly control, not only of the processing and marketing apparatus all over the country, but also through its indirect control of the cooperatives.

The average dirt farmer is not given an opportunity to present his case at the A.A.A. hearings. These hearings are merely dickerings by the high priced leaders, the milk trust and the government to legalize and extend the present exploitation of the poor and middle farmers on the one hand, and the continued gouging of the working class consumer by high prices and guaranteed profits on the other.

Farm Co-Operatives Aid Big Farmers to Profit at Expense of Small; Bind Poor Farmers to Monopolies

Young Miner Calls for New Struggle on Discrimination

Must First Get Rid of Misleaders Like Cappelini and Maloney

(By a Young Mine Worker Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—We miners were sick and tired of being robbed by the coal operators, with the help of the U.M.W.A. fakers, Boylan and Lewis. The conditions we had to live under were steadily growing worse, working conditions also, and we knew from bitter experience that the only way we could better our conditions was by strike. Cappelini and Maloney came along just when the operators and the U.M.W. of A. machine could not hold the miners back any longer. Cappelini and Maloney served the coal companies very well, they told the miners not to strike but to elect them officers of a new union with big salaries, and they would get something for the miners through arbitration.

Of course they used a lot of fighting slogans to try to fool us, but the miners wanted to do some fighting themselves and forced a general strike call to be issued. We could have forced the company to pay the colliery rate sheet, pay for dead work, pay for yardage, stop the indirect wage cuts, pay for props and the other grievances. But what happened?

Cappelini and Maloney from the beginning tried to break the strike, just as much as the N. R. A., the operators and state police did. They did nothing to organize the strike.

They called a convention of the miners to hear the report of the sell-out. The miners packed the hall and the street outside and were not in favor of calling off the strike just on the promise of Senator Wagner that there would not be any discrimination against the members of the new union.

They got Monsignor Curran to plead with the miners to go back. Ernest G. Smith, Editor of the Times Leader, the same paper that carried ads for scabs, did likewise.

Now conditions are worse than ever and the N. R. A. promise that there would be no discrimination is broken and about 1,000 miners are being discriminated against. Miners are fighting among themselves over the question of union, and the company will not take up grievances with either. While this confusion and disunity exists the operators are preparing to put across their cut-throat code. The miners should not let this happen, they should close their ranks, form a joint committee of men from both unions, take up the grievances of the miners with the company, and if they don't settle them, strike the colliery and spread it to the other collieries. They should unite the unemployed and employed and carry on a fight for unemployed and social insurance. Two-thirds of the miners are unemployed.

I would like to see the miners (the rank and file miners) take control of their locals and get rid of both sets of fakers, Boylan and Lewis, Cappellini and Maloney and fight the company. That is what we want a union for, not to have high salaried officials and mediators talking it over with the bosses. There is nothing to arbitrate about. Let them pay the colliery rate sheet; stop discrimination.

Skelly Oil Comopany Prepared for N.R.A. With Wage Cuts

(By an Oil Worker Correspondent)

EL DORADO, Kan.—This is an oil district. The oil workers have been organized recently into an A. F. of L. organization. Just before the N. R. A. the Skelly Oil Co laid off and reduced workers' wages to a great extent, then to "comply" with the N. R. A. they put a few to work and raised the wages a small amount per hour, which amounted to a big cut, since they reduced the hours.

The wholesale price of gasoline has more than doubled since last spring, so you can see that Mr. Skelly has been greatly benefited by the N. R. A.

STEEL UNION AFFAIR

A Party for the Steel and Metal Worker given by the Steel Union Aid Committee at 345 E. 17th Street, 1st floor. Admission 25c.

UMWA Leaders Help Owners Blacklist Those Who Vote for Strike

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Every miner in Sommerset and Cambria County was out on strike. The main demand of the miners was and is that the H. C. Frick and other captive mines recognize the union.

We were promised recognition of the union in the N. R. A. and by the U. M. W. A. officials. When the operators refused to recognize our union and we came out on strike, together with the Western Pennsylvania miners, our officials, just as in 1922-27-31-32, became strikebreakers. They signed agreements without the recognition of the union and are now playing the role of the company yellow dogs.

Our strike was 100 per cent solid until Oct. 3rd. In a desperate attempt to carry out the orders of Roosevelt that the miners must return to work, these officials organized meetings and spoke to the miners insisting that they must go back to work. Everywhere the miners booed them down.

When the top official failed to drive the men back to work the local officials took over the strikebreaking role. These local officials called local meetings and permitted only one miner at the time to enter the meeting place. Then this miner was forced to answer "yes" or "no," that is whether he wanted to go back to work or not. The names of those that said "no" were turned over to the company and blacklisting is the next thing. Through this scheme they got the majority of men to go back to work.

The miners are up in arms against this latest betrayal by the U. M. W. A. officials. Every miner is against these traitors. About 80 per cent are talking of coming on strike again and to push aside the traitors.

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Lane Cotton Mill Workers Disgusted with U. T. W. A.

Ready to Struggle Again Against Speed-Up and Wage Cut Tricks

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Due to picketing at the Lane Cotton Mill, in New Orleans, some months ago, Mrs. Essie Bordelon was arrested. Only on Nov. 24 did she receive a suspended sentence. Mrs. Bordelon's three bonds were put up by one of the U.T.W.A. officers, a foreman at the mill, for $1,250. However, the union itself did not in the least try to engage a lawyer for Mrs. Bordelon.

Mr. Odenheimer, head of the mill, wants a union which he can control fully. But the many hundreds of mill hands who joined the U.T.W.A. are very much disgusted with it, not only as regards Mrs. Bordelon's case, but because over 40 per cent of the rank and file members of the union local in the Lane mill never received their membership books.

Of course, the union officers regularly collected the assessments from the members. According to Mrs. Bordelon, the U.T.W.A. there is now ready to fall to pieces from crooked planning, the recent sell-out, the failure of the U.T.W.A. to apply honestly the rules of the N.R.A.

The various officials at the mill refused from first to last to give Mrs. Bordelon any explanation as to why she was permanently black-balled at the time of her arrest. The workers who might have been called on to testify in Mrs. Bordelon's case were so afraid of losing their jobs that they all side-stepped.

Machines Speeded Up

Before the N.R.A. the working day at the Lane mill was rated at 10 hours, but the people had to work 11 or 11½ hours. After the N.R.A. Odenheimer speeded up the machines so that the output in 8 hours had to equal what used to be done in 11½ hours. The N.R.A. made some change in salary there. Before the code was set in the mill, Mrs. Bodelon earned up to $8 a week, but never over $8, and she worked there from Nov., 1932 till Sept., 1933. Then she received $12 a week, but Odenheimer cut the wages of all who previously had been earning over $12 per week. For instance, Mr. Henry Coleman, a 100 per cent U.T.W.A. man, was cut from $15 a week to $12.

It is hard to say how many people work at the Lane mill, on the average. Odenheimer claims that the number is between 1,500 and 1,600, while the union says the total is closer to 1,700, that is, textile workers strictly so called. The remaining help, such as drivers and sweepers, raise the figure close to 2,000. In any case, this mill is a place where a good union is very much needed. Here is a very fertile field for the National Textile Workers Union to develop.

There are good chances for the N. T. W. U. to grow here. I have already written to Miss Burlak to have some copies of that constitution sent.

One girl who had been working for nine years at the Lane mill was fired by Odenheimer, right after the N.R.A. came into existence, and she was rehired at the rate of $6 per wek.

There is a substantial rumor now current in New Orleans that Odenheimer is importing totally unskilled help from Alabama, Mississippi, and even from Georgia, in his plan to keep wages permanently at the lowest ebb. If a worker stays in the mill long enough to deserve the present maximum scale under the N.R.A., he is discharged and if he tries to get back to work, he is paid at the rate of a new hand, namely six cents an hour.

MINERS PROMISED "NEW DEAL" NOW LAID OFF AND WAGES CUT

Companies Close Down Many Mines, Others On Part Time

By V. KEMENOVICH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 8.—When the Roosevelt government took over the reins, every faker, from John L. Lewis down, spilled their guts in the praise of the "new deal." It was going to eliminate unemployment, increase the wages, bring about 100% closed shop, with elimination of all of the old open shop practices, etc. Many miners were fooled by this barrage of lies and fake claims and promises. Even some of the more advanced and class conscious workers believed that "something must happen," and that "Roosevelt must do somethng or there will be hell to pay."

Something did happen! The miners had to strike twice to force the coal companies to grant them the checkweighmen, mine committees and the right to meet as a union at each mine. But when John L. Lewis and his gang got through signing the agreements, the victory passed into the hands of the coal companies.

Company Controls Checkweighman.

The mine committees can not settle any cases, the checkweighmen can not "interfere with the running of the tipple." Which actually means that the miners now pay additional men on the tipple without receiving the benefits of a bonafide checkweighman.

For a period mines began to work; some mines that were closed for 2-3 years started again. The mines that worked 1-2 days a week began to work 4 and 5 days a week. Practically all the mines put on additional men and additional shifts. This increased some of the illusions of the miners and raised their hopes. However, these hopes are being shattered now by the recent acts of the coal companies.

Mines Closing Down.

Whereas after the adoption of the NIRA, there was continuous news of mines opening up and hiring thousands of men, now the news is of the opposite type. During the Thanksgiving week, the Pittsburgh Coal Co., one of the largest in the Pittsburgh District shut down the following mines: Ocean 5, Bannings, Euricka, Westland, also rumors that Dickson mine, Montour 9 and Moon Run are closing down; Montour 10 laid off the night shift of over 450 men. The general order was to lay off every one who secured a job during the month of June and since. In other words to lay off every one that received a job as a result of the "new deal" ballyhoo.

During the month of May, the Pittsburgh papers hit the roof with the news that the Ellsworth Branch mines started up and employed 4,000 miners. Now we find an entirely different situation. The 3 mines of the Bethlehem Steel, Marianna, Cokeburg and Ellsworth are still out; Gibson of the Hillman Coal worked 3 days in 2 weeks, Ontario of the Ontario Gas and Coal did not work a day in 3 weeks; Cokeburg Junction shut down for the Thanksgiving.

Of course the Pittsburgh newspapers have not heard this news. Frick works 2 and 3 days a week. Mather Collieries employ over 800 men but these work on the stagger plan, and get about 2 days a week. In brief, these few examples show the definite trend in the mining industry, and prove the correctness of the position of the National Miners Union that the crisis for the miners is not over, but that on the contrary it is increasing.

And while the Roosevelt administration talks about putting 4,000,000 workers to work at the relief jobs, the same time there are actually millions of workers being laid off. (For instance the Fort Pitt Bridge Works in Canonsburg shut down, laying off 900 men.) It is self-evident that when tens of thousands of miners are laid off other trades and groups of workers are also affected.

U. M. W. A. Leaders Get Jobs.

What role do the U.M.W.A. leaders play in these lay-offs? Their role is as always when the miners are attacked—they do nothing. The U.M.W.A. officials transfer from the union payroll to the relief payroll. As for instance Fred Gullick, the Board Member on the Ellsworth branch. Now he is a relief investigator for the Somerset township. He is again placed in a position to defend the interests of the bosses, to stool pigeon for them, to fight against the miners. Other leaders both local and sectional will be placed in the same position in their territories. The bosses know that there are no better watch dogs and stool pigeons than these "leaders."

Unemployed Councils Organize.

The National Miners Union is organizing all of its forces to establish broad Unemployed Councils in every town and mine. It is now necessary for the left wng forces in the U.M.W.A. locals to fight for the mass affiliation of these locals to the Unemployed Councils. The local unions of the U.M.W.A., the N.M.U. locals and groups, shall call upon all the workers' and farmers' organization in their territories to affiliate to the Unemployed Councils. There has never been time in the past more favorable for this work than now. And our movement must give leadership to the struggle for more relief, and utilize all these struggles for the fight for Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The opportunity presents itself also to send a real mass delegation to the Unemployed Councils National Convention that is to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13. The Pittsburgh District of the Unemployed Council and the National Miners Union leadership is faced with the task of penetrating among these locals of the United Mine Workers of America, and win these masses of the unemployed for the struggles for more relief and against the U.M.W.A. fakers.

Tannery Strikers Attacked by State Police

The Norwood, Mass., tannery workers were attacked on their picket lines by the Massachusetts state police and by hired thugs brought in from New York. Above is seen a striker, after being badly beaten, being arrested by state police. The N.R.A. sold out the strike, with the co-operation of the reactionary union officials of the National Leather Workers' Association.

Miners Deprived of Control of Their Checkweighman

Nut Picker Strikers Win Wage Increases

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7.—The strike of the nut pickers here at the Backer Bros. shop ended a week ago after lasting for exactly a week. The voted calling off the strike was taken after the workers had won a big wage increase from the boss. All the workers who were active on the picket line day after day, were taken back. Instead of the former wages of 40 to 60 cents a day, the boys are now guaranteed a minimum of $1.50 per day and a $1 minimum for the girls. The workers in the shop are practically all youth. The strike was under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union.

The Young Communist League participated actively in helping to win the strike. During the course of the strike, four members of the Y. C. L. were arrested for their activity, three of whom were released and one of whom was sent to the work-house for a 10-day sentence.

Horner, English Communist, Wins Mine Union Election

Gets 10,130 Votes in Big Victory of Militant Anthracite Miners in Wales

CARDIFF, Wales (By Mail).—Arthur Horner, leader of the militant miners, has been elected miners' agent in the South Wales anthracite miners' election. Horner, leading member of the Communist Party, has for many years been a leader of the militant miners of Wales.

Cardiff, Sunday.

The anthracite miners in the South Wales coalfield have struck a magnificent blow for militant trade unionism. The final ballot figures in the election for a miners' agent in the anthracite area, were declared yesterday and they register a splendid victory for Comrade Arthur Horner. The figures are:

Arthur Hornell	10,130
J. D. Brazell	7,186
Majority	2,944

The vote was declared at the meeting of the anthracite district and after speeches of welcome from the delegates, Horner took over the miners' agent's position and he commences work tomorrow.

Demands of Workers.

Horner's success is a tremendous tribute to the militant miners and registers enromous support for the policy on which he contested the elections. During the three ballot votes, Horner has placed the following programme before the miners:

The seven-hour day, a minimum wage of 10s. per day for unskilled workers, 11s. for rippers, hauliers, etc., 12s. a day for colliers and repairers, and for the reinstatement of the Mardy Lodge.

Through the election, Horner once again becomes a member of the South Wales Miners' Federation, from which he was expelled in 1929, together with the Mardy Lodge, because of its militant policy in opposition to that of the officials of the S.W.M.F.

In Spite of All Lies.

Horner's victory is a tremendous achievement in the face of a virulent campaign of abuse of him, particularly by the local press. Such statements as "Horner was responsible for pits being closed in Mardy" have been freely used by his opponents, but with no success.

The policy of the militants has triumphed over all obstacles.

Interviewed after the election Horner declared:

"The result indicates the desire of the miners for a militant policy. It is a tribute to the spendid work done by both Communist Party members and non-Communists.

"I would like to praise the splendid part that the 'South Wales Miner,' the militant miners' paper played in the election. It did splendid work."

Get Out Injunction.

One of the defeated candidates in the second ballot, Edgar Lewis, has taken steps to take out an injunction against Horner. Lewis called a snap meeting of about 30 at the Great Mountain pithead and got the decision for an injunction. He sent a letter to the S.W.M.F. Executive notifying them of the decision.

The lodge secretary also sent a letter to the Executive, intimating that the decision to take out the injunction was not a lodge decision. The rank-and-file Executive of the S.W.-M.F. decided that the letter should "be noted."

The Great Mountain miners are incensed against Lewis's attitude.

The militant miners are jubilant at Horner's victory, realizing that it is a tremendous step forward and that it will be an inspiration to miners in every coalfield in Britain.

Workers From 18 Lands Hear of Soviet Trade Unions' Gains

Head of Soviet Trade Union Council Answers Questions of Foreign Delegates, Progress in Industry Shown

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 10 (By Mail).—Nearly 300 delegates of workers in 18 countries met Secretary Schvernik of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions in its enormous headquarters in Moscow and put questions to him, after he had addressed them as described in another article in the Daily Worker. These questions came from members of most of the delegations. Answers were given immediately either by Schvernik or his assistant Abolin, and both questions and answers were immediately translated to the delegations, sitting grouped about tables.

Some of the more important questions and answers were as follows:

Question from several delegations: If the Soviet Union develops a great industry like capitalist countries, will there be a crisis of overproduction as now exists in capitalist countries?

Answer by Schvernik: According to the next Five-Year Plan there will be a yearly increase in production of 13 per cent. The demand increases much more rapidly than that. Such a demand as comes from the rising standards of living of 165,000,000 people can not be oversupplied for many years, if ever. However if such a condition were ever reached, we could switch from one line of production to another, or we could reduce the work day to any point. We have planned economy and we can do anything we wish with it.

Question: Why is there a difference in wage rates in the Soviet Union?

Answer by Schvernik: The greatest difference is in the ratio of one to three. The reason is to give a stimulus to the learning of technical knowledge, acquiring of technical knowledge, an interest in production. With a rapidly growing industrial employment, all the old town workers were absorbed some time ago. Masses are coming in from the villages, unskilled and perhaps with narrow interests. The worker in the lowest grade seldom stays there long. It is to his direct immediate personal interest to gain skill and gain a higher wage, and this he does. But this also benefits socialist construction and the whole mass of workers.

Question: Is there any danger of a workers' aristocracy developing?

Answer: No. Any worker can easily become highly qualified. It is easy for a worker to enter universities and technical schools. The industry is growing so fast that there is always a desperate need for highly skilled workers. It is even necessary to take some skilled men from one plant and send them to a new one opening up. All who will take the trouble to gain engineering knowledge are allowed to do so, and immediately jobs are found for them. Industry grows rapidly, and agriculture as it becomes mechanized requires engineers and scientists.

Question: Why is there piece work in the Soviet Union factories? Workers in capitalist countries fight piece work.

Answer: Ours is different. In capitalist countries piece work is a method of cutting wages. As the workers' skill and speed increase more and more is demanded from him for the same or even a lower wage per day in a capitalist factory. But with us there is no such thing. The rates are fixed by agreement with the unions, yearly. There is a seven hour day, only. If the worker increases his ability to produce, he merely gets more wages by that.

Piece rate is also a means of removing inequality. By day rates a worker from the city might toil diligently and produce much, and see a new man from the village, with perhaps a bad psychology, loafing on the job and getting the same wage. That would be unequal treatment. With piece rates this inequality is removed; and the new worker, whatever his attitude toward the work, is encouraged to learn and to do well.

Question: Do workers with old age pensions pay a tax?

Answer: No. Men over 55 and women over 50 years of age get old age pensions. If they wish to continue to work, they may do so and suitable light employment will be found for them. They then draw their wages for the work, and in addition draw 75 per cent of the pension.

Question: What happens when a worker has a claim for unjust treatment, or when there is a conflict over application of the contract?

Answer: There are special conflict commissions to adjust such things, made up of one from the administration and one from the union. If they cannot agree, or if either side is unsatisfied, there are higher bodies to which to appeal. Or, the worker can go directly to the courts. In either case, conflicts are decided within a few days.

Question: What part do the USSR unions play in anti-war activities?

Answer: A great part. They tried to send delegates to the Amsterdam anti-war congress but were barred by the capitalist governments. They did attend other such congresses, including the recent Shanghai Far-Eastern Anti-War Congress. The unions completely support Comrade Molotov's analysis of the firm peace policy of the Soviet Union as expressed in his speech on the eve of November Seventh.

Question: Do collective farmers belong to unions?

Answer: Not unless they are actually wage workers. Workers on the state farms of course join the union of their industry.

Question: Do the Soviet trade unions help foreign workers engaged in strikes?

Answer: Yes, but seldom because of many international considerations. We remember our revolutionary duty. But we know that many times we have to let foreign workers work out their problems themselves.

Question: Was such aid ever rejected?

Answer: Yes, by English trade union leaders in the general strike of 1926.

Question: Are there special privileges for trade union members?

Answer: Yes, preference in sending to rest homes and admittance to universities. Also, in giving insurance, a trade union member may get payments equal to the full amount of his wages where a non-member will get but 75 per cent of his wages in the form of insurance payments. But one must remember that practically all the workers who have been in industry more than say a couple of months, join the unions.

Question: What relation have the Soviet trade unions to revolutionary unions in foreign countries?

Answer: They belong to the same International organization, the Red International of Labor Unions.

Question: Why do you call the Social Democratic leaders "Social Fascists?"

Answer: Because they talk of socialism and democracy in words, but by their deeds pave the path to Fascism. Germany gives an example. The Social Democrat officials advocated democracy in words, but helped the government suppress the Red Front, and themselves suppressed May First demonstrations.

Shoe Workers Amalgamation Convention Must Build Class Struggle Union

Task of Rank and File to Defeat Lovestonites' Attempt to Bring in A. F. of L.; Must Have Fighting Program

By J. STACHEL

On Monday, Dec. 11, the unity convention of shoe workers begins in Boston. There will be delegates representing close to 60,000 shoe workers, mainly from the various centers of New England, and New York City. The organizations that have already designated their readiness to be represented and have elected delegates are the Shoe Workers Protective Union, the National Shoe Workers Association, the Shoe Workers Union of Salem and the **Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union** affiliated to the **Trade Union Unity League.**

Organized in Strikes

These 60,000 organized workers were organized during the last 10 months in the course of very militant shoe strikes that have taken place in Haverhill, Lynn, Boston, Chelsea, Salem, and New York City. In these struggles the shoe workers have shown that they have remained true to the great fighting traditions for which the shoe workers have always been known.

In New York City the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has grown as a result of the recently conducted struggles from an organization of about 1,000 to an organization of over 10,000 members.

In the New England centers the militant workers' struggles were able to bring about solid organization of the workers despite the fact that the leadership of both the Protective and the National did everything possible to dampen the fighting spirit of the workers. This they tried through all sorts of arbitration schemes that only resulted in robbing the workers of the material gains that they could have achieved as a result of their militant struggle.

In the course of the struggles in New England the workers' desire for unity gained great strength. The rank and file workers themselves, in spite of the sabotage of the leaders took steps for achieving one united organization. They selected delegates from their own ranks and organized what became known as the Planning Board, which was charged with the organization of the campaign for the building of one united organization of the shoe workers.

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union was represented from the beginning upon the Planning Board. But with the big tasks that developed as a result of the New York General Strike, the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial union neglected its activity in connection with the Planning Board and in this way made it possible for many unreliable elements, especially the Lovestone renegades, Zimmerman and Yonas, etc., to exert a substantial influence upon the course of the planning board and to make it possible for the old reformist leadership of the shoe organization, the Protective and the National, to attach themselves to the amalgamation movement.

Lovestonites' Disruption

These leaders with the Lovestonites in their midst, are conspiring for the purpose of making out of the newly formed organization the same reformist controlled union as the two old organizations, and in no way different from the Boot and Shoe Union.

It is for this very reason that these elements, and especially the Lovestonites tried by all means in their power to exclude the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union from the convention. When this failed because Comrade Biedenkapp, the leader of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, gained the support of the majority of the rank and file delegates in the Planning Board, the Lovestonites (who have succeeded in capturing certain positions of influence on the narrower Provisional Committee, which they are trying to use to replace the functions of the Planning Board) tried, and are still trying to limit the delegation of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. The Lovestonites place every possible obstacle against bringing the S.L.W.I.U. into the convention and into the amalgamated union. But they were not successful.

What Kind of Union?

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has from the very beginning fought for the unity of the shoe workers. It is now fully participating in the convention for the building of a strong united union in the shoe industry. But now the question arises what will be the character of the union that will be built? What kind of a union do the shoe workers need? **Surely another Boot and Shoe Union under a different name with a new set of bureaucrats is not in the interest of the workers.**

What the workers need is a fighting class union. The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, in electing delegates to the convention, has instructed its delegates to fight for such a union. We feel confident that the tens of thousands of shoe workers organized in the different unions that will compose the convention are of the same mind. They have seen the ruinius results of the class collaboration policies. They have seen the compulsory arbitration policies not only of the Boot and Shoe, but also of the Protective and the National. Only this week the arbitration boards have handed down an award which means over 20 per cent wage cut for the shoe workers.

What should be the program of the newly formed organization if it is to serve the interests of the shoe workers? In the first place the union must be based clearly on the program of the class struggle. It must make its motto not only a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work," but the abolition of capitalism. The union must be an industrial union, with each shop a local with real representation in the leading bodies of workers through the shop delegates system. **It must declare boldly that the right to strike is the cornerstone of the organization that cannot be bartered away for any considerations.** It must declare with equal force against compulsory arbitration. It must guarantee full democracy to every member and to the lower organizations.

Full power must rest only in the rank and file of the membership. It must be made possible for every shoe worker to belong to the organization, by fighting for every section of the workers, and to provide low enough dues and initiations.

It must be a truly industrial union, embracing all workers connected with the shoe and leather industry.

The union must take its place as a militant union by carrying on an uncompromising struggle against fascism, against imperialist war, for the full equality for the Negro masses, against discrimination against foreign born workers, women workers or young workers. It must break with all reformist groups that wish to divert the workers from the path of the class struggle. In this category fall those who wish to organize a reformist Labor Party in order to stop the masses from entering upon the path of revolutionary class struggle.

Must Reject Lovestonelte-A.F.L.

The new organization cannot remain isolated from the working class movement as a whole. It must reject the open or secret maneuvers of many of the socalled leaders (including the Lovestoneites) for affiliation with the A. F. of L. If this would be done it would be contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the membership and would make it impossible for the union to win the unorganized or the tens of thousands still in the Boot and Shoe who are trying to break away, as was clearly shown in Brockton.

Nor can the union for long remain a militant union by remaining independent. The shoe workers have before their eyes the example of the Progressive Miners Union. There also the miners of Illinois, like the shoe workers of New England, desired a militant, honest union. But what happened? The Pearceys, like the Nolans in the shoe industry, succeeded in gaining leadership and have made out of the union an ordinary reformist union. And for this very reason, the union is now rapidly declining.

The new organization can only grow by becoming a real class struggle union and connecting itself up with the rest of the workers' militant trade unions. The shoe workers can secure this guarantee by collaborating with and becoming part of the Trade Union Unity League. We say this even though the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union has declared that it will abide by all the decisions of the majority on such questions, and they certainly will, provided the union takes the road of the class struggle.

The eyes of the whole of the militant labor movement and of millions of other workers are upon this convention. Will it become a step forward in the struggles of the shoe workers and for the labor movement as a whole? Or will it be used by the various labor bureaucrats, reformists and renegades to block the road of the shoe workers? Should the latter happen the duty of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union will be clear. To expose the whole business before the shoe workers and the whole labor movement. But it will exert its entire strength and influence at the convention towards the end that a real militant union of shoe workers shall be built. Better if the new union at once identifies itself with the Trade Union Unity League, but even if it does not, but takes the correct path, we shall build the union into a powerful instrument of the shoe workers, and feel sure that the path of struggle will soon lead in that direction.

Above all, the convention can only unite the shoe workers if it adopts a fighting program for immediate action. The arbitration award cutting the wages of the shoe workers, the new layoffs, must be met by preparation for big struggles in answer to the bosses challenge, to organize the fight for relief to the unemployed, and for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government. By adopting such a fighting program for immediate action, by laying a sound foundation for the union in the program and constitution, the new organization will not only be able to rally the mass of the shoe workers into its ranks, but also give an impetus to the development of the struggles and militant organization to the rest of the working class.

We trust that the convention will fulfill this task.

Struggles of Industrial Shoe Union in New York Defeated N.R.A., Won Wage Increases, and Built the Union

A Talk With the Mother of George Dimitroff

Mother Dimitroff Has Lost Three Other Sons, All in Working Class Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

with him. My husband and I are Macedonians. We fled to Bulgaria. When George came on the streets he was always attacked by the Bulgarian boys. Sometimes he hit back, too; and again, sometimes he did the attacking. As George grew up he began to fight for the Bulgarian workers and their children. I really did not want George to become a worker like his father was. I wanted to make a scientist out of him. But I couldn't. We always had to think first about our daily bread. George had to work hard for 12 hours per day. After the light of an oil lamp and he came home he sat half the night by learned, and read and wrote.

"I was always fearful of his health. But even then George was already sturdy. He remained a worker and became a leader of workers, and at the same time he became quite an educated man. You see how well he speaks German?"

Speaks Before 8,000

Yesterday it was when Paraskeva appeared in a gigantic meeting of 8,000 people, and made a short speech received with indescribable enthusiasm. The translation was awaited by the crowd with breathless expectation.

"I am awfully glad that you came here in such great numbers. At home in Bulgaria that is impossible. The workers are not permitted to assemble. Thirty-five years my son George served the workers. All his friends, and even his enemies honored him as the most honest man. Can such a man be an incendiary? I am sure that you all will fight valiantly for the freedom of Dimitroff and of all workers."

Smilingly the daughters look upon the old woman.

Helped Spread Propaganda

"Mother is really brave. She has been illiterate. She learned to read out of the bible. For years the bible was her only book. When we grew up into godless beings we often argued with her about this. Without getting excited she would tell us: 'Don't condemn the bible—I can only read this one book. I am satisfied with what you do. I will always help you. You must help me, too, so I will understand better.'

"We often gave her newspapers, also leaflets. And she—oh, how much she has helped us and our comrades! For a while she wore a large apron that covered her whole dress. On the left side of this apron she had two large pockets. There she hid leaflets for my brother, (who was executed in 1925) and also for me. She attached two pockets so she would not mix the leaflets. When I approached her in a room she would quickly put her hand under her apron and say, 'here is your pocket.'"

Jailed At Nazi Embassy

Paraskeva interrupted: "Do you know Mrs. Taneff? That is her, the mother of George's friend. Nice things we both did in Sofia. We went together to the German embassy; we held petitions in our hands and requested to be heard as witnesses on behalf of our sons. We had hardly put one foot on the threshold when the police took us old women by the neck and threw us into jail. They seemed to have feared that with our petitions we would put the German embassy on fire. The whole city got excited seeing us old women jailed. Finally the police thought it wise to let us go again."

A newsboy pushed himself through the crowd offering the evening papers. Paraskeva became fidgety—she wants a paper—someone must read and translate to her the latest telegrams about the trial. This is done. Today an important alibi was established for Dimitroff. One witness testified that she had seen and spoken to Dimitroff in the train from Munich on the evening of Feb. 27.

"Well, more testimony in favor of George. You see, the whole world proves that George is innocent. It is impossible that they convict him. I, too, will speak for him in court."

The company stands downcast; dark forebodings oppress them. But Paraskeva, from the train window, confidently waves her little dry hand. Slowly the train pulls out; the little figure in the black shawl disappears into the darkness, that tireless and irrepressible proletarian mother.

WHY THE COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS ON THE WORKERS TO JOIN ITS RANKS

Daily Worker Editor Shows Party Based on Marxism-Leninism Only One to Foresee Crisis, Expose Hoover Regime, Roosevelt "New Deal"

By C. A. HATHAWAY

THE Communist Party, as has already been announced, is undertaking a special recruiting drive to last from now until January 20th, a drive designed to bring many hundreds of fresh, working class fighters into our revolutionary ranks. Particularly we appeal to the tens of thousands of strikers to join our ranks.

We believe that our Party has won the right to appeal to such workers to join forces with us, to those workers vigorously fighting against capitalist exploitation and misery, against lynching and terror, against war and fascism.

Let us examine the Communist Party's record. Let us see if any other political party has a better record. Let us see if any other party has more loyally served the workers and poor farmers or more effectively fought in their interests.

Have We Understood?

First, let us consider **the understanding** shown by the Communist Party, its ability to grasp current economic and political happenings, its ability to grasp the changing character of the economic and political attacks on the working class.

This is important, in the first place, because our ability to lead the workers' struggles effectively, depends on a clear understanding of current issues and problems, and particularly on our understanding of the maneuvers of the workers' enemies. This discussion is also essential because our enemies — the workers' enemies — picture Communists as "crack-brained agitators," as irresponsible disrupters," etc., thereby attempting to poison the workers against the one Party which clearsightedly prepares, organizes and leads their struggles.

Let us begin with 1928, a full year before the present devastating crisis began. Coolidge, Hoover, Al Smith, all these and many others were extolling American progress and prosperity; the United States, according to these gentlemen, had entered into a period of "permanent prosperity," into a new "Golden Era."

The Socialist Party spokesmen, particularly Norman Thomas, as well as A. J. Muste and Jay Lovestone, the renegade, all fell in line; they accepted this fantastic estimate of the bourgeoisie, adopting their policies accordingly—class collaboration policies—the Socialist Party even going so far as to drop completely the conception of "Class Struggle" from their program.

And what of the Communist Party? What was our attitude toward this widely publicized "Hooverian Era?"

Communists Foresaw Crisis

The Communist Party alone clearly foresaw the impending crisis. Basing ourselves on the teachings of those revolutionary leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, it was clear to us that the World War had settled nothing, that the Versailles between nations, that the post-war period had multiplied all the imperialist contradictions and antagonisms.

ON top of this it was clear in 1928, that the great expansion of the facilities for the production —mass production, improved machinery, conveyor systems, speed-up—was leading rapidly to the accumulation of a mass of commodities all out of proportion to the increasingly restricted purchasing power of the masses of the people. Production increased, but the proportion received by the toiling masses was less. In short, it was clear that the factories would soon close down due to their inability to sell the goods they produced.

Capitalism was about to enter a new crisis brought on by **overproduction**, a regular periodical capitalist crisis, but one made many times more serious than usual because this regular cyclical crisis was developing in a period of sharpened imperialist antagonisms, of agrarian crisis, of colonial revolt, of growing class antagonisms—in a period of the general post-war crisis of capitalism. We were clearly headed for the most severe crisis the capitalist world had ever known. This the Communist Party clearly established one year before the crisis actually began.

The Crisis Breaks

In 1929, after maturing from early spring, the crisis broke in all its fury in October. The ruling class itself, the bankers, the manufacturers, the merchants, and their political henchmen, was taken by surprise. A temporary depression, they thought, had struck the country; it would quickly be overcome; the "Golden Era" would again be realized. Hoover issued the first of his numerous promises of "prosperity in sixty days." This view was still shared by Roush Democrat, A. F. of L. leaders, Socialists, Musteites and renegades. All were so thoroughly saturated with prosperity ballyhoo that they could not believe a serious crisis had begun.

The Communist Party, basing itself on its original analysis, insisted that there could be no "return of prosperity" as promised by Hoover; we predicted a crisis of most serious proportions and of long duration. We demanded, already in 1929, adequate relief for the unemployed, a nation-wide public works program, and unemployment insurance; we fought against layoffs, against Hoover's stagger system, and against wage cuts — against all attempts to force the workers to bear the burdens of the crisis.

FOR more than two years Hoover followed a do-nothing policy, and only in the last half of his administration was any crisis program undertaken. When he did move it was only to help the rich, the bankers, the big manufacturers, the railroad companies, the big landlords. His crisis theory was that by pouring federal subsidies in at the top, the funds made available by the government (through increased tax burdens on the poor) would gradually filter down to the workers and poor farmers, bringing thereby universal prosperity. True to his reactionary theories he consistently refused federal relief for the unemployed and became the leader of the capitalist attacks on the workers' living standards. The A. F. of L. leaders gave full support to Hoover's stagger system, to his no-strike program, and to his program generally—a program which in practice proved the Communist contention that this was a program only for the rich.

Roosevelt and the "New Deal"

With the defeat of Hoover last year and the election of Roosevelt on his "New Deal" program, the Communist Party again pointed out

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that the "New Deal," like Hoover's deal, was another deal against the workers and poor farmers.

Roosevelt, a master of demagogy, promised everything to everybody. The "forgotten man" became his particular concern—**in his speeches!** In contrast to Hoover, he really developed a rounded-out crisis program—a program intended as a war program, one for war against the workers and for war against its imperialist rivals.

Through his drive to re-habilitate the tottering banking structure, his Agriculaural Adjustment Administration, his National Recovery Administration, his Public Works and Civil Works Administrations, etc., he promised a quick return to prosperity. In theory everything was going to be returned to the 1926 level; through inflation measures prices were to be raised; through public works and the codes the workers were to be re-employed, minimum wages were to be established, the right to organize and collective bargaining were to be established, etc., etc. The "New Deal" on paper looked wonderful.

Leon Trotsky, the counter-revolutionary renegade rushed into print with the assertion that, with Roosevelt's program, the United States had started the climb back to prosperity. His local converts joined in the chorus. The Socialist Party saw in Roosevelt's program a peaceful road to socialism. Abe Cahan, the editor of the Socialist Jewish Daily Forward, invited Roosevelt to openly embrace the Socialists and join the Socialist Party. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, A. F. of L. leaders, renegades (Lovestonites and Trotskyites), liberals, all hastened to climb on the "New Deal" bandwagon. Each of course had their own particular justification, reservations, and methods of support. But each in their own way undertook to rally mass support for the N. R. A. and the "New Deal" generally.

* * *

IN this mad rush only the Communist Party kept its feet on the ground. We showed that the "upturn" of last spring was due to artificial and special circumstances (seasonal, inflationary measures, war orders, etc.) and that it not only would not last, but that this very "upturn" would bring in its wake a new "downturn" carrying the crisis to new low levels—an analysis which life itself has proven correct.

Inflation and Higher Prices

Furthermore we contended that Roosevelt's manipulation of prices would react to the detriment of the masses, that the prices of food, clothing, rent, etc., would be forced upward by inflationary measures, while wages would remain fixed at the minimum wage set by the codes and even below. The result: a general reduction of the real wages of the workers.

For the farmers, likewise, we insisted that inflation would lead to a widening of the gap between what the farmers received for his products, and the prices that he would have to pay for machinery, fertilizer, etc., thus actually leading to a reduction in the real income of the poor farmers.

* * *

IN estimating Roosevelt's "New Deal" as a whole, we argued, without here going into too much detail, that this, even more effectively than Hoover's, was a program in the interests of finance capital, of the richest section of the population, and against the interest of the masses. Taking first the program as a whole and then the day-to-day working out of that program we have shown conclusively its anti-working class character, and even more—the essential war and fascist character of the "New Deal."

Together with our correct analysis of the beginning and the development of the crisis and of the bourgeois and reformist program to "solve" the crisis, we have advanced our program of demands and developed continuous struggles for the workers' need. This will be the subject of a second article.

Marxism and Leninism

Here it is only necessary to conclude that the Communist Party, with Marxism and Leninism as its theoretical guide, has alone understood the economic and social forces at work in the United States.

This was the theory that led the Russian workers and peasants to victory, and the actual establishment of a socialist planned economy. We are the only force with a theory that gives to the workers the possibility for an understanding of current events and problems. That is the first reason why we feel justified in urging every worker to join the Communist Party.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Over the radio last Thursday night came a heavy, grave voice. It warned against "the failure of regular elimination."

"It really seems terrible to me that so many of my friends have not taken care of their digestive systems. They have allowed poisonous wastes to remain in the system. It is bound to result in high blood pressure, dizziness, headaches and spots before the eyes."

Seymour Waldman

Senator Dr. Royal S. Copeland, of New York, was talking (for a stiff price) on the Fleischman Yeast hour. Just a few hours before the Senator spoke, a committee of the United Sates Senate heard testimony on a bill designed to prohibit the sale of impure food and drugs and to prevent misleading advertising. And who presided at this hearing? The same Senator Dr. Royal S. Copeland.

Immediately following the Senator, a "Dr. Robert E. Lee," a physician totally unknown and probably mythical, informed the radio audience that J. P. Morgan and Co.'s Fleischman's Yeast is the answer to all the ills attendant on "the failure of regular elimination."

Now it so happens that the Fleischman yeast statement is a lie, and that the Fleischman advertising is one of the things Dr. Copeland is supposed to be trying to bar under the bill he was sponsoring at the very moment he stepped up to the microphone.

I telephoned Arthur Kallet, co-author with F. J. Schlink of "100 Million Guinea Pigs," the book which showed how much profit is being made out of poisonous foods and drugs. Both of them were in Washington to testify before Copeland in an effort to put teeth into the proposed bill which, they say, is now hopelessly unprotective.

Kallet had also heard the Dr.-Senator. He re-called that the "Guinea Pigs" book exposed the false claims made for Fleischman's yeast; that yeast is at best a mild laxative and to many people is actually dangerous, causing intestinal distention.

"And maybe you'll be interested in this," Kallet added. "I have a letter from Prof. Ernst Tiek, of the Pharmacological Department of the Vienna Medical Faculty, urging a reputable scientific magazine to cooperate in counteracting the evils of unfounded yeast advertising. The letter refers to yeast ads quoting alleged topnotchers of the Vienna Medical School on the magical benefits of yeast. It says that not one of the seven Viennese doctors who were quoted so effusively was a teacher or a member of the board of the school; that all of the Viennese doctors who sold the use of their names were severely reprimanded; and that each apologized, explaining that their medical statements had been used in highly misleading fashion in the 'medical testimonials' used by Fleischman's Yeast."

Capitalistic legislators are dominated by capital—not all so directly as is Copeland, of course, but the principle is the same. As long as this is the case it is futile to attempt to insure real protection against impure foods and drugs when there are profits to be made out of selling poison.

Letters from Our Readers

DESCRIBES SOCIALIST MEETING

Evansville, Ind.

Dear Editor:

"Professor Krueger" assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, spoke to a group of about 10 persons at the new headquarters of the Socialist Party. The gathering was made up of business and professional elements, with the exception of a few workers from the Communist Party. Most conspicious of all was the complete absence of Negroes.

Krueger talk was based on the revolt of the farmers. He mentioned the extreme misery of the farmers of the south, but failed to mention how the Negroes were doubly exploited, oppressed, lynched and etc.; all about "our grand and glorious constitutional rights," steering clear of the 13th-14th-15th amendments.

It was not what he said so much that spoke so plainly but principally what he intentionally forgot or was afraid to talk about. Not a word about Cuba, the Soviet Union, Hitler terror in Germany nor mass misery starvation and forced labor in the U. S. A. He talked as he looked a well-fed and clothed social Fascist.

When someone tried to put a resolution before the house condemning Hitler terror, demanding the release of Communist leaders facing death at the hands of Fascist butchers, the old society dame who was presiding, closed the meeting in a hurry, saying that all resolutions must be presented at the next business meeting.

B. T.

WANTS A 2-CENT DAILY

To Editor of the Daily Worker:

I want to write to you concerning the price of the Daily Worker. First of all I think that the present price of the Daily Worker is a little too high for the workers' pocketbook. As a result many of the workers do not buy the "Daily" because they feel that a newspaper should cost two cents, and besides cannot afford to pay three cents.

I realize that the Daily Worker at present is in a terrible financial condition, and needs money very badly, that it has to rely upon the pennies of the workers for its main support, and that the capitalists will not put their "ads" in the Daily Worker because it is a workers' newspaper, but I still think that the price of the "Daily" can be lowered to two cents.

I make this suggestion, because I am quite sure that once the price of the Daily Worker is reduced to two cents, the circulation will immediately be doubled, and possibly trebled! Workers will then gladly give two cents for the "Daily."

I offer to you this plan for your careful consideration, and would like very much to hear your opinion on that matter.

Comradely yours,

J. Z.

* * *

Answer: The management of the Daily Worker welcomes all suggestions leading to an increased circulation of the "Daily." Unfortunately a reduction in price is not practical now. With the paper selling at three cents there is a sharp deficit that takes considerable energy to meet. Experience shows that many new readers can be gained for the "Daily" at its present price, if workers make an effort to obtain new subs. This way of increasing the circulation is the most practical now. When the price can be reduced with safety to our paper, the management will be only too glad to do so.

Management, Daily Worker.

Roosevelt Inflation Is the Program of the Wall St. Monopolies

INVESTMENT BANKS DIFFER ONLY ON METHOD; J. P. MORGAN SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT

By MILTON HOWARD

Is Roosevelt fighting Wall Street on inflation? Is Roosevelt presenting a "liberal" front against the reactionary front of the "Tories," the Wall Street capitalists? Is Roosevelt defending the interests of the masses against Wall Street when he fights for inflation?

Are the most powerful banks in Wall Street fighting the Roosevelt inflation program? Is it true, as Roosevelt's supporters declare, that Wall Street is fighting Roosevelt because his program hurts them and helps the masses?

It would be absolutely false to answer these questions in the affirmative. And yet that is what the liberal papers and the capitalist press is trying to tell the workers. That is what the crafty Detroit priest, Coughlin, is trying to tell the workers. Let us examine the situation.

Indirect Wage Cut

Suppose the capitalist employers of the country were to announce tomorrow that all workers must accept a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in their wages. What would happen? There would be a wave of strikes and protests that would begin to endanger the whole capitalist structure. There would be mass anger and rebellion all over the country.

But that is just what Roosevelt is doing through his inflationary program. Here we have the root purpose of the whole thing—to cut wages in such a way as to fool the workers, in such a way as not to arouse their anger.

Roosevelt promised the capitalists who put him up for office that he would get them out of the crisis. What did he mean by that? He meant that he would stop their losses, that he would increase their profits, particularly the profits of the Wall Street monopolies. And it is through inflation that he is trying to fulfill that promise.

How does it work? Roosevelt is cheapening the dollar by reducing its gold content, by reducing the security behind the currency. This means that prices rise, that the same number of dollars now buys less and less goods. Already the workers' dollar can buy 16 per cent less food than in March.

This also applies to clothes, rent, etc. This means that even though the number of dollars the workers get may remain the same, actually their wages are being cut!

Through inflation, therefore, Roosevelt is putting over on the workers indirectly, what the capitalists would not dare to put over directly.

But at the present time, under Roosevelt, not only are the wages being cut indirectly through reduced buying power, but they are being actually reduced in amount through wage cuts and the N.R.A. codes!

It is therefore no wander that the Wall Street monopolies reported this year an increase of 450 per cent in profit since Roosevelt came into office!

Imperialist Expansion

But not only does inflation increase profits at home for the Wall Street monopolies. It helps them to drive ahead against their imperialist rivals abroad. Inflation means "dumping" of goods in foreign markets.

When Roosevelt buys gold he cheapens the dollar, because every time he raises the price of gold, it means that the same amount of gold can cover more dollars' worth, thus becoming poorer in gold content. Naturally, when this happens, the other countries convert their own money into dollars and get more dollars than ever before for their own currency. Naturally, they rush with their abundant supply of cheap dollars to the United States markets to buy here. And this permits the Wall Street monopolies to undersell and beat its British, German, Japanese, etc., rivals.

But what is actually happening here? Roosevelt, through his inflation here is permitting the Wall Street monopolies to "dump" their goods abroad by making the American workers make up through lower wages for their dumping losses!

Roosevelt, through his gold buying, and other inflationary measures is forcing the American workers to pay for the imperialist "dumping" of the Wall Street monopolies!

Supposed to Help Debtors

But inflation is supposed to help the debtors, those who owe money. It is supposed to help the small farmers, for example, to pay their mortgages.

This would be partly true—if the small farmers and debtors really could lay their hands on a larger number of the cheaper dollars. But we shall see in a moment that not only does this not happen, but even if it did happen, the debtors and small farmers would be worse off under inflation than before.

In the first place, the larger amount of cheapened dollars never gets into the hands of the workers or small farmers.

It is a law of capitalist inflation, and actually determines the value of inflation for the capitalists that prices rise faster than the amount of dollars in the hands of the masses! The Government pours the huge amounts of new money into the hands of the banks, industries, monopolies, etc.

Wages, the dollars in the hands of the masses, always lag far behind —unless the workers force them up through strikes and resistance.

Small Farmers Crushed

As for the small farmers who are supposed to get higher prices for their goods under inflation, they really get a sharp slash in their income, because the things they have to buy go up faster than the things they sell!

This has already happened under the Roosevelt program. The cost of manufactured goods has risen more than twice as fast as the rise in farm prices, and the small farmer is worse off than ever before. He can pay his mortgages less than before. The only way out for the small farmer is to cancel the mortgages altogether.

The rich farmer gets some benefits. He can produce more, get more profit, he has lower costs of production because of better producing methods, he can buy the big farm machines, etc., and he thus has his mortgage burdens lightened somewhat.

Wall Street Inflation

But, if that is so, then why do certain sections of Wall Street seem to fight against it? Why do they fight against Roosevelt's inflation program?

The answer is that even among the monopolies there are inner contradictions and antagonisms.

For example, the big industrialists, like the aluminum, auto, railroad, coal, steel, etc., want inflation. For them it means that they can keep up their monopoly profits and fight against their competitors. That explains why such a group as the Committee of the Nation, a powerful group of manufacturers and merchants is fighting for inflation.

These big Wall Street monopolies fight for inflation not only because it helps them to maintain their profits, but because of a very special reason bound up with the extraordinary high development of monopolies in this country. And this is because of the fact that these industrial monopolies have huge funds tied up in their surplus accounts and treasuries.

They don't know how to utilize these funds in the re-investment in new capital improvements, new plants, etc., since they cannot even use their present plants to full capacity because of the lack of markets. Therefore, they are interested in speculation, in the buying of commodities on a rising price spurt. And since inflation sends prices upward, and makes for speculative markets, they are for it.

Now it is absolutely essential to remember that the most powerful money-lords of Wall Street with bank in Wall Street, the J. P. Morgans are finance capitalists. That is, their investments are in monopoly industry, in the Steel Corporation, in General Motors, in railroads, etc. And, much as they fear the perils of inflation for them, the Morgans support the Roosevelt inflation program. In fact Morgan visited Roosevelt only three weeks ago to confirm his support, presumably. Let it not be forgotten that Morgan supported Roosevelt wholeheartedly when Roosevelt went off the gold standard a few months ago.

The Roosevelt inflation program is the program of the most powerful clique of Wall Street monopoly and finance capitalists.

In actual fact, the huge $11,000,000,000 subsidy that Roosevelt has dumped into the lap of Wall Street banks, etc., and now has to pay for through cheapening the currency by inflation, is one of the most powerful forces driving Roosevelt toward ever-increasing inflation.

So Wall Street is getting huge benefits through inflation.

Talk Against "Tories"

But what about the Roosevelt "radical" Talk against the "Tories" and the "powerful interests," etc? What about the fight that certain Wall Street groups are putting up against Roosevelt?

In answer to these questions it must first be said that every time Roosevelt launches a new attack on the workers in the interest of Wall Street, he covers it up with a cloud of words about the "money interests."

In the second place, there are certain very definite groups in Wall Street that are opposed to inflation, at least to the kind Roosevelt is giving them.

These are the investment bankers whose fortunes come from bond interest, loan payments, etc. These interests want stability in the money markets, for that is when they thrive best. That is when they can sell new bond issues easily and make profits through the lending of money to industry. Such a firm is Kuhn, Loeb, and Company for instance.

Such a firm holds huge investments in Government bonds, and since cheapening currency lowers the value of bonds, whose income is fixed, and therefore depreciates as the dollar depreciates, Kuhn, Loeb is fearful of the inevitability of uncontrolled inflation.

It is primarily from such groups that the present opposition to the Roosevelt inflation comes. From the more powerful Morgans, the big

Budget Crisis

The heart of the present inflation crisis is the budget crisis. Roosevelt is giving huge subsidies to Wall Street through the R. F. C., N. R. A., etc. He is spending billions for war —over one billion already.

The Roosevelt government is spending money three times as fast as it is getting it—for Wall Street and war.

Roosevelt is faced with the problem either of reducing the subsidies to Wall Street and cutting down on the war building, or issuing more and more cheap money to pay for these expenditures. He is choosing the latter. He wants to make the masses pay for these expenditures through inflation.

Lower wages, lower standards, rising prices, and the growing danger of war as Roosevelt inflation helps the Wall Street monopolies to drive forward in aggressive imperialist expansion against British imperialism. That is the Roosevelt inflation program.

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PARTY LIFE

How Cleveland Unit Held Scottsboro Mass Meeting

Both Party and Y.C.L. Can Enrich Ranks with Successful Mobilizations for 9 Boys.

By JACK COOPER, Cleveland, Ohio

Understanding the danger that faces the nine Scottsboro boys and the importance of fighting against lynchings and the freedom of the boys, our Y.C.L. Unit 8 of Collinwood decided to hold a big mass meeting.

I should like to point out here how we arranged this meeting for the benefit of other units.

Arranging the Meeting

There are two Negro churches in our neighborhood. We got information from a Negro worker whom we met on the street in regard to whom we should speak about getting the church for the Scottsboro meeting. We went up to several church members and finally on a Sunday we spoke to the priest. He gave us permission to use the church free of charge for our meeting. He also promised to announce our meeting after services. From this church we went to the other church. We got the floor for two minutes. We explained the increased lynch ... and the danger that faces the Scottsboro boys. We called upon them to come to our mass meeting.

One day before the meeting we went from house to house. We rang bells, rapped on doors and told the people about our meeting and also gave them leaflets.

The Night of the Meeting

Over one hundred and fifty people filled the church on the night of the meeting. Before our chairman opened the meeting the church choir sang several religious songs that they rehearsed especially for this meeting, and the priest's assistant said some prayers. Our chairman opened the meeting in the name of the Young Communist League unit 8 of Collinwood. He explained the purpose of this meeting and then introduced a Negro comrade who spoke in the name of the Communist Party. Following the first speaker a member of the Y. C. L. spoke. The Y. C. L. comrade ended his speech with an appeal for members for the C. P. and Y. C. L. and also appealed for money to send resolutions. The answer was sixteen applications for the Party and six for the Y. C. L. The appeal for money didn't suit the priest. He took the floor after our Y. C. L. comrade and swore that whatever they said was nothing but the whole truth about our fight for the release of the Scottsboro Boys. He appealed to all the people that were present in the church to come up to the front and put their donations on the table. The people in the church came forth to the front and put nickels, dimes, several quarters and one half dollar on the table. The collection brought in four dollars. Finishing his speech, the priest told us that we are welcome to the church at any time. At this meeting we also sold about sixty pamphlets and about thirty Young Workers. I can say that this meeting in my opinion was a success politically, organizationally and financially.

* * *

Note By Editor

The above letter should be greeted for more reasons than one. It can assist the whole League in improving the methods and system of work. It cites the example of young Communists who came out boldly in defence of the Scottsboro Boys. What is most significent is the fact that action was undertaken by a unit that realized its role as the leader of the young workers in its territory.

The letter is a proof of the possibilities that face all units in rallying the masses in protest against the outrage at Decatur. With very little effort the Negro people responded to the call for action.

By coming out boldly in the name of the Communist Party and Young Communist League this unit succeeded in drawing the masses closer to the Communist program and in gaining new fighters for the Party and League.

In Harlem the action of the Y.C.L. in reacting to the Scottsboro issue produced a similar response. Over 100 applications were collected from the workers.

It is in the bold fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys that both the Y. C. L. and Party will enrich their ranks with new fighters against the whole system of lynchings and descrimination.

Westmoreland County Miners Start Struggle

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—Some time ago an article appeared in the Daily stating that the miners of Westmoreland Co. were planning a new fight, and now they have started. In the agreement signed by the U.M.W.A. officials it stated that the company must pay for all dead work. But this is exactly opposite of what the Westmoreland Coal is doing.

On Sunday, Dec. 3rd, the local pit committees of seven mines of the Westmoreland Coal Co. met in Westmoreland City without the district officials or the coal company knowing about it, and decided on what action should be taken to force the Westmoreland Co. to pay for all dead work. It was decided that 21 of the 23 pit committees present were to go immediately the next morning to the district office in Greensburg, so that they (the officials) could not be out or have other excuses.

They told President Hughes of District 2 that he see to it that the company pays for all dead work, or that these seven locals would stop paying union dues. And furthermore if necessary we will strike and we will even throw a picket line around the Maddas Bldg. (District Office).

As yet we do not know what the results were, but if they are not satisfactory to the miners, Westmoreland Coal will hear about it.

Coal Code Hearing Jan 5

Fellow-workers of Westmoreland County, let us begin to clean house and not let ourselves be sold again in January, as the steel workers were, when the coal code comes up for consideration, because the companies will want the same code or even a worse one for the miners. We can do this by beginning a struggle for the following demands: 1) To have immediate elections of all union officials, by putting rank and file miners in the offices. 2) That each local union draw up resolutions demanding $6 per day for 6 hours work and 5 days per week. Send these resolutions to Washington when the coal hearing comes up on January 5th.

We must have each district hold a convention and elect a broad rank and file committee to go to Washington when the code comes up. Following the District Convention a National Convention should take place called by the rank and file to rally the entire bituminous miners on their demands.

The check-off system should be immediately abolished.

SEES GOOD FIELD FOR N.M.U. IN OSAGE, W. VA.

OSAGE, W. Va.—I am letting you know I walk every day with the Daily Worker about 24 or 26 miles to get some members to our organization because we had a good foundation here in 1929 for the National Miners Union. There are plenty of men and boys of all nationalities who would join in the N. M. U.

I have got $7.45 on the two collection lists, altogether $3.00 for the Daily Worker, and what I did sell I would split up with them to read. I am going to do my duty as long as I can because I am a member of the Communist Party.

Miner in Soviet Union Tells Of Pay Raises and Vacation

Gives Figures to Show Just How Wages Go Up; Describes Month's Rest

(This miner, in a letter published in the Daily Worker on July 8, 1933, told how he was treated in the U.S.S.R. after being deported from the U.S.A. for activity in the class struggle. This letter tells of his month's rest and the increase of wages of the workers in the Soviet Union.)

U. S. S. R., August 6, 1933.

Dear Comrades and Workers of U.S.A.:

I suppose I have to write once more in the Daily Worker. When I got home from Moscow after my monthly rest, I found a pile of letters at home from America, and every one of you wanted to know about the Soviet Union. I cannot write to every one at once, so I will answer collectively in the Daily Worker.

I wrote to you that time about our wage increase. Maybe some of you did not believe me, so I will give you written proof. This proof tells the truth about the coal digger in the Soviet Union.

In May I worked 23 days at 248 rubles and 63 kopeks; progressiva 71 rubles. Total 319 rubles and 63 kopeks. My plan was 460 square meters and I cut 637 square meters.

In June I worked 26 days at 678 rubles and 20 kopeks; progressiva 71 rubles and 39 kopeks. Total 749 rubles and 59 kopeks. My plan was 520 square meters and I cut 840 square meters.

This coal diggers' plan for May was 60 tons for the month and he loaded 81 tons—168 rubles and 40 kopeks; progressiva 69 rubles and 24 kopeks. Total 237 rubles and 64 kopeks.

The plan for June was 70 tons per month and he gave 130 tons, 303 rubles and 78 kopeks; progressiva 300 rubles and 36 kopeks. Total 604 rubles and 14 kopeks.

This is not the end of our wage-increases, and you miners say you are getting more wage cuts, worse living conditions, and no more pay for dead work.

A Real Union

Well, it is different here. We have a real union here. And what is more, the government, which tells the management of the industry to pay the workers for every cent of their work, removes the superintendent or boss who dares to gyp the worker out of even one ruble.

Now you can see the difference between this government here in the Soviet Union where the workers are paid every cent for the work they do and the government in the U. S., where the workers are fooled out of the money coming to them. Our conditions here are getting better and better, while your conditions are getting worse and worse.

I spent my month of rest in July in Moscow and was 10 days at one of the Moscow Workers' Rest Homes. It sure is a pretty place. It is about 25 kilometers out of Moscow and in the middle of a big pine forest. There are more than 1,000 workers and their families there all the time.

Help Farmers Gather Crop

I also want to let you know that this year we had a very good wheat crop—not only a good wheat crop, but all other things are growing. The Soviets and the collective farmers are very happy; they are working day and night to get their wheat in, also many workers from the mines on their rest day go and give one day's help to the farmer to help get the wheat in—so you see the workers and farmers, we are united as one.

Again I will tell you to get together in the N.M.U., the only union fighting for the best interests of the American miners and down with the enemy of the working class, the misleaders of the U.M.W.A. and the A. F. of L.

The capitalist class of America, after sucking my blood for 20 years, chased me out of the country (America), because I was a Bolshevik and fighting for the interests of the American miners and for the overthrow of the capitalist class.

I am building Socialism now in the U.S.S.R., and this means that I am giving you a key how to build an American Soviet government, the government of the workers and the farmers.

Support the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which leads to the road of building an American Soviet government.

For a united struggle against capitalism.

PHILIP GIAMBATTISTA,
U.S.S.R., Donbas Sta., Voroshilov,
Paris Commune Mine No. 4.

Jobless Miners Hear Only About Dues From UMWA

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

CAMBRIDGE, O.—We did get a settlement of that Blue Buzzard and the U.M.W.A. accepted, but the miners who have been working in the mines for years are thrown out of jobs. It looks like the U.M.W.A. is only a company union. When the miners had a meeting, this man from Columbus, Percy Felton, came to Byesville, O. and he did not take up what he should but right then he was criticizing the Progressive union and also the National Miners Union. He said if anyone of them did not like the U. M. W. A. they did not have to stay at this meeting. He also did not give anyone a chance to talk. He made an explanation of the "check off system" because that's all they care for.

The miners now are beginning to see the fakers, especially those who are jobless and also those who have jobs, because the miners are now only working two or four days a pay. So the things did not come out as the Blue Buzzard stated.

We have unemployment here in the Cambridge field, and what they call relief for which a man has to work 8 hours a day for $2.80 cents a week, and the men had to ride 40 miles or more in the cold weather and some did not have enough of clothes to cover them.

The only thing left is for us to organize in a rank and file union like the National Miners Union.

Sick Miner Thrown Out of Job and Out of U.M.W.A. Local

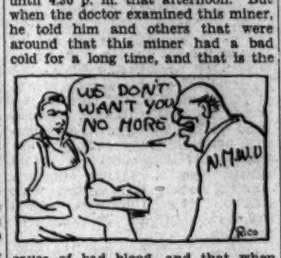
By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MAIDSVILLE W, Va.—I would like to see this letter printed in the Daily Worker.

A miner working for the Valley Camp Coal Co., a member of Local Union No. 5550, U. M. W of A., was working on the night shift. Upon returning home from work, 4 a. m., on a slippery and muddy road, he fell and hurt his back.

With no help he managed to get home and was spitting blood.

Some men in the camp called the doctor about 10 o'clock that same morning but the doctor never came until 4.30 p. m. that afternoon. But when the doctor examined this miner, he told him and others that were around that this miner had a bad cold for a long time, and that is the



cause of bad blood, and that when this miner fell down in that accident, that bad blood busted loose and is the cause for the miner spitting all the blood.

Also the doctor says that this miner must stay out of the mines because he is no good to work in the mines any more. But only three weeks ago this very same doctor examined this miner and passed him as perfect and now this doctor tells this miner must go to a sanitarium.

So this miner notified the U. M. W. of A. Local Union No. 5550, which he is a member of. A committee from that local came to see this miner and told him the local voted to give him his dues and all other deductions, and said that they do not want him in their local any more because he got hurt in a funny way.

So let this be another great lesson to the miners of America under the N.R.A. and the U. M. W. of A.

NOTE:

We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers, every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggles to organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled.

Miner Knocked Unconscious by U.M.W.A. Gunman

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

ORIENT, Ill.—Again I am reporting to you on slave conditions in Franklin County. Just yesterday I went to West Frankfort to register for state relief work. A U.M.W.A. gunman, Shank Jones, who kidnapped me on April 19th, recognized me (he was with three more men). He tried to provoke me. Finally he stepped out with his death weapon and told me there was no room for me in Franklin County. He knocked me down unconscious, right on Main St., then left me.

Then the Chief of Police picked me up, took me to the police station and washed my bloody face. Later, upon my demands he went to arrest the gunman but never caught him. The chief of police took me to the Benton City limits upon my request. Then I went to the State Attorney Marion Hart and Sheriff Browning Robinson's office to take legal actions.

Finally last night the only safe place for me to stay is the county jail. Regardless what happens to me in the future, I am a militant miner more than ever before.

I have been a resident of this county for 13 years, and I have never received any state relief since Aug. 17.

V. A. DRASKOVITCH
(Signature Authorized)

Company Union Candidate a Spy

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

RUSSELLTON, Pa.—We started to work on Nov. 7 without a union, but on Nov. 20 we had an opportunity to vote for a U. M. W. A. or company union. The U. M. W. A. won in the voting by a big majority. 326 against 44.

The candidate for the Company Union was Carlo Carubine and two

others. This "gold tooth Charlie", as everybody calls him, pretended to be a great radical, going to radical meetings just to bring back the news to the company, and now we have sucker.

One of Charlie's partners was beaten up in a pool room. We hope all his friends will watch out for gold tooth Charlie.

Injured Miner Fired Without Compensation

(By an Unemployed Miner)

HOLSOPPLE, Pa.—I write to you about a case of barbarous treatment, meted out to a miner and his family in Somerset County.

Eight months ago a man named Harry Lauer was injured in the Cambria Fuel Company's mine at Carpenter park, about 6 miles from Johnstown, Pa. After this mine started back to work, this man was refused a job at first, but later they gave him a job and then discharged him as unfit.

During the eight months this man was off work, he didn't receive one penny of compensation or relief, due to the company doctor and company lawyer. Then another man took up his case at a meeting of the local U. M. W. A. and this man was put out of the hall by the company chairman and his allies. The superintendent Mr. Harris fired this man and he had to go to Nantyglo and bring back a U. M. W. A. District Organizer, Mr. Watkins, to prove he wasn't a "red" as they called him.

In the meantime the man that was injured was refused employment. He started out to look for a job and while he was away the Sheriff of Somerset County, Mr. Saylor, and his deputies came to the camp and took all the furniture from the house and stored it somewhere on the company property. Two of the brave deputies led Mrs. Lauer and his six year old daughter to the center of the road and released her, not caring which way she went so that he got off company property.

Local of U.M.W.A. Supports Jobless Councils Relief Fight

Somerset County Miners Get Wage Cut on C.W.A.; Organize and Win It Back

By TOM MYERSCOUGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 8.—Totally ignored by the leadership of the U.M.W.A. and kept out of the union because they are unable to pay $1 a month dues, the unemployed miners of Somerset County (Central Penna.) are showing the "organized" working miners the way to action.

As pointed out in my article last Saturday, conditions and wages in this newly "organized" territory are in no case better than was the case before John L. Lewis and his field men of the U. M. W. A. leadership, Watkins, Jones and Ghizzoni began "relieving" the miners of dues of $1 a month. In most cases it is worse. Empty pay envelopes are more the rule than the exception.

N.M.U. Organizes Unemployed.

Having supported the union recognition struggles of the miners, we at the same time organized the unemployed miners for the fight for more and better relief and for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government. But while supporting the struggle for recognition, the N. M. U. constantly warned the miners of the weakness and shortcomings of their campaign as well as of the trickery and intrigues employed to thwart the miners' desires and expectations. So well was this done and so accurately did our warnings "hit the mark" that we are now strategically situated to mean something in the approaching struggles in the mine fields. And struggles are surely coming.

C. W. A. Wages Cut.

In last week's article I mentioned also the declaration of a Mr. Green, State Superintendent of Road Construction in Somerset County, that "living is cheaper in this county and therefore, instead of paying the 50 cents per hour" (supposedly guaranteed by the C.W.A. 'your million job' plan) "he will pay 30 and 35c." A county delegation of unemployed miners was quickly mobilized and when it descended upon Mr. Green at the county seat, he quickly withdrew his declaration. However, he again has shown his intentions, by declaring that on Federal projects 50 cents will be paid—**but on state jobs, only 40 cents.** It is clear that he intends to label every job—a state job.

It is understood that a few men are about to be called to work soon. But the men, before they are called, are already organized. Before they can begin they are organized to demand, unless guaranteed 50 cents per hour. This demand, if needed, will have the support of the working miners. This was assured in a local union (U.M.W.A.) meeting—which I addressed on invitation—and which voted after my talk, to give free use of its hall to the unemployed miners.

This invitation came as a result of a speech made at a public meeting more than a week ago. Since that meeting, the recesses of every mine in that section had buzzed with discussion. Comparisons were made to show the difference between the N. M. U. and the U. M. W. A.

The "Red" issue was squarely met and the role of the Party explained.

After that meeting the local president told me he was visited by the officials of the U.M.W.A. and told that "That guy is a 'Red'—'A Communist'." Well, how effectively "the props can be knocked from under this sort of foe" by anticipating the raising of this issue and meeting it squarely, was evidenced by the invitation to address the local union meeting.

What made it at all possible, of course, was the fact that constant work was carried on with the unemployed (and on idle days with the employed men), and besides the accomplishments here recorded, we are in a position to give leadership to the surely approaching struggles. And when they come, the unemployed miners will play a role, not as scabs as the operators expect, but on the picket line to see that no one else scabs. The neighboring town of——— has heard of the meetings referred to here and an invitation is extended by them to appear at this local union.

Thus, Somerset County will enter the arena of struggle after being shown by the organized unemployed miners that the path of struggle is the only road to victory and that "Red" is a better characterization than "yellow."

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

As long as we've been on the subject of the role of women in the revolutionary movement, it is a good time to point out the enthusiastic manner in which bourgeois women back up bourgeois men when they make an attack on the living standards of the workers. An examination of their conduct should be a salutary lesson to us, and serve as a sharp spur to us to do as well or better by our men in supporting their battles for a decent living.

The Administration concocted the N.R.A., which was supposed to solve the crisis by "increasing the buying power of the people through minimum wage laws." Actually it definitely fixes wages at the lowest figure the big shots dare to name, while profits have been increased by shooting prices up. The workers are the losers more than ever.

The proof of this pudding was given in the Daily Worker editorial, "'Recovery'—for Whom?" on Monday last: "for the first nine months of this year the net profits of 453 of the largest monopoly corporations leaped . . . from $87,000,000 last year to $383,802,000 this year. An increase of over 425% in profits during the last nine months!"

In the face of such facts, it is refreshing indeed to read such an article as the one in the last Monday's World-Telegram. "Women Get Weapons to End Sweatshops", which tells us "how the sweat shop condition could be improved" and how something can be done "about the poor white-faced little girls who worked all day at a sewing-machine for a dollar or so a week" and about "the pathetic women who slaved their lives away for a pittance."

All we have to do, so says this article, (whooping it up for women to support the Nira), is to buy only garments with the N.R.A. label.

This label proves, says the article, that the garment bearing it has been made "by women who made at least $15 a week." (Yes—and at most.) And that these women were "people who were not exploited by their employers because of the labor market."

Bourgeois women have some quaint ideas of what constitutes exploitation, don't they? The article also mentions, casually, a $75 suit. The women earning "not less than $15 a week" can buy lots of those, of course.

Anyhow, it becomes beautifully apparent—after comparing this tract in the World-Telegram with the aforementioned editorial in the Daily Worker, that bourgeois women know where their bread is buttered when they support the N.R.A.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Total to date $149.46

Bakers' Local in Lynn Helps the 'Daily' With a Contribution of $5.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 5.—Bakers' Local No. 183 of this city, contributed five dollars to help put the $40,000 drive over the top. All bakers' unions and other trade union organizations are challenged to equal or to beat this contribution.

Every dollar you send to the Daily Worker is a blow in the face of Fascism.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE-furniture of 4-room apartment, books, magazine, Daily Workers 1924-1933. Write E. F. c/o Daily Worker.

NICE large room for 1 or 2. Shapiro, 44 St. Marks Place, N.Y.C. Orchard 4-4573.

WANTED large unfurnished or semi-furnished room in Manhattan, modern conveniences; $13-$15 per month. Address, P.M. c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED room for girl comrade or couple; kitchen privileges, near park, reasonable; 2024 Honeyville Ave. Apt. 53, near 180th St. Call Saturday and Sunday.

COMRADE to share modern 2-room apartment. Call Sunday; 564 W. 189th St. Apt. 8-E, N.Y.C.

FURNISHED room for rent, all improvements; 234 E. 19th St. Apt. 16.

TO RENT 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Very reasonable. 60 S. 9th St., Brooklyn. Phone: Stagg 2-6893.

Fourth Annual

WORKER'S CENTER BANQUET

ARRANGED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

SUNDAY, DEC. 24th, 7 P.M.

AT 50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK

All Mass Organizations, Party Units, Trade Unions, Groups and Supporters, Are Making Reservations and Electing Their Delegates

EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, C. P., U. S. A.
CHAS. KRUMBEIN, N. Y. District Sec., C. P., U. S. A.
JOSEPH BRODSKY, Chief Attorney for the I. L. D.
JAMES FORD, C. P., Candidate for Vice-Pres. of U.S.A.

An Excellent Program

ADMISSION 50c ● TO BE PAID AT THE DOOR

● WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Adventures of Grischa and Mischa, Two Soviet Pioneers

(Continued from Last Week)

What happned before: Grischa is taking his friend, Mischa, around the Children's Town in Moscow. Mischa has a few days vacation in Moscow as a reward for his good Pioneer work in helping to catch some kulaks (rich farmers, enemies of the workers and poor farmers). In the episodes before, the two Pioneers have been in the machine shop, where Grischa has made an auto, and have run the special trolley which no grown ups are allowed to operate, but only boys and girls. Now go on. . . .

Mischa: Ah: This is the stuff! Boy! Now I can lick a whole world of kulaks.

Grischa: I'm not so sure. No matter how strong you feel, it's a good thing w're rid of most of them.

Mischa: Right you are, Grischa. I was only joking. Why, just one of the kulaks was enough to nearly wipe me out, that time we caught them stealing the grain.

Grischa: Yes, I remember. Read about it in the Pioneer newspaper. Your picture was in it, too.

Mischa: You certainly have to hand it to our Pioneer newspapers. They're on the job all right! Reminds me of my troop's wall newspaper. We've got articles, stories, jokes, drawings and snapshots in it. We won the banner for the best wall newspaper in the whole district.

Grischa: Talk about good wall newspapers; That reminds me! Used to be a worker Paul in our factory. Good fellow, but he got drunk sometimes, and spoiled a lot of machinery. The workers couldn't do much with him, but the Pioneers fixed him good and proper!

Mischa: What did you do to him?

Grischa: Not much! Just drew him in our newspaper, head down in a barrel of whiskey and feet kicking up in the air! Then we carried the newspaper around in the whole factory. Everybody howled. They told Paul they never thought he could look so handsome. You can be he never spoiled any machinery after that!

Mischa: Good for your troop. Say, I have an idea! Let's go over and eat that swell meal they give out free here in the Children's Town. Then we'll go to the camera room and snap each other's picture. I'll give your picture to your troop's wall and you'll send my picture to my troop's paper. How's that?

Grischa: Great! let's go!

(Continued next week)

* * *

A few weeks ago we printed the limerick:

We have no turkeys Thanksgiving Day
But under the great N.R.A.
We have Eagles Blue
Served with plenty of goo,

The best last line was sent in by Shirley Resnick, of Bronx, N. Y. Her line was:

"And an applesauce promise to pay."

Shirley has received a copy of "Tom Mooney, a Story in Pictures," by Anton Refrigier.

* * *

How to Print Designs With Soap

1. Take any design you like; let's say, Y.P.A.

2. Hold your design up to the light or against a window pane, and trace it on the back of the paper. It will come out backwards, like this: A.P.Y.

3. Now trace the backwards design on a cake of soap, like P. & G. or Fairy Soap.

4. Cut away the top of the soap, leaving only the backwards design, and a margin at the edges.

5. Now your design stands out backwards. If you color the design with some dye, oil paint, or water color, you will be able to print the design by pressing the soap down on your material. The design will come out the right way, not backwards.

6. To print on cloth and paper—use dyes, oil paints, or water colors.

To print on wood and oil cloth—use oil paints.

Show this corner to your friends. Discuss it in your troop meetings. Tell us what you think of it.

* * *

Can You Do It?

The Women's Council No. 20, of New York, made an adoption party for the Fred Bell Troop. Besides having a swell time, the Fred Bell Dramatic Group gave a great performance, we raised $5.51 for the Daily Worker. Was it easy, and did we have fun! Why don't the other Pioneer troops and children's clubs try it? Maybe the Daily Worker Drive will go over the top sooner.

Fred Bell Troop.

FINAL RESULTS IN "TRIP TO CROSBY"
Made by N. Y. Pioneers to Save the Daily Worker
WINNER

Harry Eisman Troop (East Side Workers Club), Star Airplane Troop ...$	13.09
Will be presented with silk banner for troop as well as original message of Comrade Hathaway to the Communist Mayor, Comrade Nygard.	
3-J Red Cavalry (I.W.O.) Airplane Troop	14.09
Fred Bell Troop (Women's Council) Airplane Troop	13.53
These two troops will be presented with pennants.	
Red Brigade Troop, passed St. Paul by train	9.80
8-J Red Star Troop (IWO), passed Chicago by bus	9.44
Clara Zetkin Troop (IWO), passed Detroit by horse	7.82
These three troops will receive books and yearly subscriptions to the New Pioneer for troop library.	
10-J Coop (IWO), passed Detroit by horse	6.85
Red Star Troop (Finnish Federation), passed Detroit by horse	6.57
Communard Troop (Unemployed Council), passed Detroit by horse	6.30
75-J Litvinoff Troop (IWO), passed Detroit by Horse	6.00
These four troops will receive yearly subscriptions to the New Pioneer.	
Clara Zetkin Troop (Bklyn.) (Hinsdale Workers Club), passed Pittsburg on rollerskates	4.31
23-J Shock Brigade (IWO), passed Pittsburgh on rollerskates	3.35
Bob Minor Troop (Unemployed Council), passed Pittsburgh on rollerskates	3.02
These three troops will receive half-yearly subscriptions to the New Pioneer.	
Vesa Troop (Finnish Federation) walking to Pittsburgh	2.75
3-J (IWO), walking to Pittsburgh	2.60
1-J (IWO), walking to Pittsburgh	2.45
Willy Muenzenberg Troop (WIR)	2.30
13th St. Troop (Block Committee)	1.94
Joe York Troop (Women's Council)	1.90
44-J (IWO)	1.82
Budenny Troop (COOP)	1.75
8-J (IWO)	1.30
54-J (IWO)	.95
5-J (IWO)	.60
Total amount collected	$139.20

Have You Insurance Problems?
CONSULT
M. D. BAUM CO.
General Insurance Brokers
1 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y. C.
TEL. JOHN 4-1574

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Patent Medicines

Ed. F., Bronx, N. Y.—We are opposed to the use of patent medicines, particularly when their equivalent can be gotten for a fraction of the price, when prescribed from the pharmacopoeia. The sample of Vita Dex which is advertised as "nature's gift to mankind", is no more natural than any other laxative. Psyllium seeds mixed with milk sugar will give you the same results at a fraction of the cost.

A Mackie For a Nickel

Tired Tillie—You want a lot for your dollar, Comrade Tillie! However, in the hope of getting your contribution for the Daily Worker, we will try to answer your many questions to the best of our ability.

1) The yellow spots which you got five years ago must have appeared during your pregnancy. They are sometimes referred to as "liver" spots. If you still have them, you need not worry, as they have no influence on the general health.

2) Your tendency to sleep, your tiredness, the sticking pains in your finger tips, the dullness of your eyes, the pimples and all the other symptoms you mention seem to point to a possible anemia as the cause.

3) Salt water baths can do no harm. They can be taken as often as desired; but we would advise you not to take any cold showers, in your condition.

4) You are too stout (136 lbs.) for your height (5 feet, one inch).

5) There is no reason why the country air, especially at this time of the year, will be more beneficial to you than the seashore; quite the contrary.

6) We cannot tell whether your little girl has a murmur of the heart without examining her. If the tonsils are healthy they should not be taken out.

7) The black rings under your little daughter's eyes have nothing to do with heart disease. In chronic heart diseases, there are little puffed-up bags under the eyes, not rings. If she has heart trouble, she should not dance.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Total to date $426.85

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Daily Worker

Saturday, Dec. 9th:

Movies! "Land of Lenin and Struggle for Bread" followed by dancing at Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 W. 19th Street.

Sunday, Dec. 10th:

Party and Entertainment given by the New Lots Workers Club, 573 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 20c at door; 15c in advance.

The Affair which was to be run by Sect. 2 Unit 1 at 345 E. 17th St. for the benefit of the Daily Worker and Freiheit on Sunday, Dec. 10 has had to be postponed due to a fire on the premises. The future date of this affair will be announced later. Watch the Daily.

Attention Readers!

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT needs the following information from all readers of the Daily Worker. Tear out this ad. Write in your answers to the following questions and mail direct to the DAILY WORKER today. This is important!

Name..... City..... State.....

Occupation..... Employed....Unemployed....

How many adults read your copy of the Daily Worker? .....

Do you read any other newspaper regularly?.....

Would your patronize new Daily Worker advertisers in preference to non-advertisers?.....

DAILY WORKER

50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

Little Rock, Ark.

I am a Negro sharecropper in Arkansas,
Plowing under cotton because the government told us to.
The government promised to pay us for this,
But I have plowed under five acres
And haven't gotten five cents.
We have been told we'll get our pay in trade,
Which means we get nothing at all.
We've been holding meetings to find some way out of misery,
And a lawyer named Jones came to us
And urged us to join the Red Cross.
The nerve of this man Jones!
To come and ask the sharecroppers to join the Red Cross
Which discriminates against Negroes.
We will not forget what the Red Cross
Did to Negroes in the drought of 1931,
And in the flood that swept the southern states!
We know, too, that the landowners
Don't give a damn any more for white sharecroppers
Than for Negro sharecroppers.
We have heard that in Alabama—
Camp Hill, Tuscaloosa, and other counties—
Negro and white sharecroppers,
Tenant and poor farmers,
Have joined together in one union, the Sharecroppers Union
Which is fighting the bloodsucking landowners,
So we are now doing the same.

Nation-Wide Broadcast

THE president talks to the Federal Council of Churches. The gentleman with the professional smile, Office Boy No. 1 for Big Business, smiles professionally to the assembly of sublime mediocrities who are god's vicars on earth.

And because the spirit of the people's opium is floating over the racketeers in the realm spiritual, the representative of the racketeers in the realm temporal slices the baloney with truly spiritual finesse, which in no manner, shape or form alters the essential essence of the baloney.

Heavily dripping with oil, the epigrams drop smoothly from the presidential lips like the disconcerting confessions from an infant thoughtfully fed by a mother who never forgets that children cry for it.

Honored—if one is permitted to cite the rare phrases of the Chief Executive of this Great Republic—by the privilege of speaking to the delegated representatives of the twenty-five Christian denominations assembled here, there, and everywhere, the Chief Executive of this Great Republic permitted himself the privilege of speaking a few particularly rare phrases to the delegated representatives assembled.

* * *

LISTEN, seventeen million workless workers; listen, sleepers of the public parks, breadline prisoners, broken families, dispossessed farmers; listen, Heywood Patterson, Charles Norris et al; listen, friends of George Armwood; listen, Tom Mooney; listen, strikers from Pennsylvania to California! Keep your ears and minds wide open. The president is talking to the priests. State and church are handing out the old counterfeits!

The phrases stink with age and falsehood: peace—social justice—the abundant life—collective effort—social planning—new definition of prosperity.

Lynch law is vile form of collective murder, says president who refuses to protect Scottsboro boys from lynch-threat.

O sanctus, sanctus, sanctus! Sublime lingo of the higher politics! O vast, O immeasurable, universal, infinite presidential smoke-screen!

In the name of the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost and the Blue Eagle, an official jigsaw puzzle, spreading gigantically over a nationwide network, spells nuts to you my dear American people.

* * *

International Solidarity

FROM Hamburg there comes a thrilling tale of international working-class solidarity which will stir the hearts of working men and women throughout the world. It is a story about the free workers of the Soviet Union who extend their hands across seas and continents to the enslaved workers in capitalist lands battling for freedom. It is specifically about the sailors of the S. S. Bruno Tesch who sailed into Hamburg's brown harbor, bringing the fraternal and ardent greetings of the Soviet workers to the workers of Germany.

Not long ago, four young German Communists—Luetgens, Wolff, Moeller and Tesch—were beheaded by the Nazi executioner in Altona for their revolutionary activities. The Soviet workers have honored the memory of these heroic fighters by naming one of their ships after Bruno Tesch, who went to his death shouting: "Long live the proletarian revolution!"

Recently the Soviet steamship **Bruno Tesch** arrived at the port of Hamburg in order to pick up a cargo of machinery purchased by Soviet industry. The arrival in Germany's biggest port of a Soviet ship named after an executed anti-fascist fighter created a tremendous sensation throughout the city. The Hamburg workers were overjoyed at this symbol of solidarity sent them by the Soviet workers. The Nazis were furious.

While the S. S. Bruno Tesch was loading, a group of armed Nazi storm-troopers boarded the vessel and, pointing their revolvers at the Soviet commander, demanded that the name Bruno Tesch be at once removed from the ship's sides.

The captain of the Soviet ship calmly reminded the arrogant Nazis that the deck of the S. S. Bruno Tesch was Soviet territory. And on Soviet territory Nazis have no right to give orders or even to make requests. In fact, they had no right to be present there at all. Therefore, the gentlemen would have to leave the ship immediately.

The storm-troopers did not move. They kept pointing their revolvers at the Soviet commander, lost in the illusion they were bullying an unarmed Hamburg citizen.

* * *

THEY had forgotten something. From various parts of the ship there converged upon the storm-troopers an irresistible mass of Soviet workers, silent, determined and armed. It was the crew of the S. S. Bruno Tesch, ready to defend their ship's right to the name of their heroic German comrade. The Nazis saw the grim faces of the Soviet sailors, their rifles, their hand-grenades. In a few minutes the decks were clear of Nazis.

The name Bruno Tesch stays on the ship's sides, a symbol of the solidarity between the workers in the Soviet Union and in the capitalist countries. Into whatever port it sails, the S. S. Bruno Tesch will be a living symbol of international revolutionary unity; and wherever workers hear of the Hamburg incident, they will repeat it to other workers not only as a symbol but as an example.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

I. Gerther, Chicago	$5.00	Eisenman	$1.00
Weissburgh	1.00.	Previous total	499.11
TOTAL TO DATE			$506.11

Dimitroff Emerges at Arson Trial As World Spokesman of Communism

Speaks to the Workers in Heroic Accents from Nazi Court

WHEN, after five postponements, the date for the beginning of the proceedings in connection with the Reichstag incendiarism was finally announced to the world in August, only Ernst Torgler of the four Communists accused was known to any wide circle of people. And today? It is hardly too much to say that for two months now there has hardly been a newspaper published in any country and in any language which has not continually been compelled to publish the name of George Dimitroff. Still more, Dimitroff himself has spoken to the world in the columns of its newspapers. A tremendous propagandist power is wielded by this name. Dimitroff, as even his most furious opponents are compelled to admit, embodies the essence of what is known to the world as Communism.

When the protests of world public opinion compelled the national socialist rulers of Germany to come before the bar of the world and attempt to prove the alleged guilt of the Communist Party and its complicity in the fire, Goebbels' original plan of settling everything behind closed doors and announcing the guilt of the accused to the world afterwards, had to be abandoned. The "master of political propaganda" had to cast around for "compromising material" to use against the accused.

And what a miserable job he made of it Who could be found willing to assist in erecting the gallows for the four innocent accused? Who are the witnesses who "remembered" in September and even in October only that they knew about the guilt of the accused? Old lags from the prisons of Germany, convicted criminals from the concentration camps, a hungry journalist whose income had been attenuated owing to the decline of the Hugenberg press, tramps with pathological tendencies and hysterical women. Even in the Germany of today held down by bayonets and scourged by the bloody terror of Hitler's gangsters no one else could be found to take a part in Goebbels' masterpiece of propaganda. These were the creatures who formed the front line of Goebbels' troops—Lubbe, Grothe and Karwahne.

* * *

BUT Goebbels was in error not only about the effect his manuscript was likely to have, not only about the capacities of his chief actors, but also about those who had been cast for a "walking on" role, namely, the four Communists accused. What a naive idea the fascist Minister Goebbels must have had about the stuff of which Communist leaders are made! Poor Goebbels cannot conceive that men who have been in prison manacled night and day for five months, completely isolated from the outside world and always living in the shadow of death, continually threatened with torture and murder, should be unbroken at the end of it all.

But the first time Dimitroff is able to open his mouth before the court he declares proudly and defiantly: "I am here not as the accused, but as the acuser!" And in this sentence is his whole attitude throughout the process. The defense of his own person, of his own life, is a subordinate matter for him. His aim is not to get out of the trial as lightly as possible, but, despite the terrible danger which threatens him, to expose the real truth about the trial.

The dock is his platform. From the dock he attacks fascism mercilessly and fiercely. From the dock he defends Communism brilliantly. He has his aim firmly in mind and pursues it unswervingly; not only to prove to the world that the Communist Party had nothing to do with the burning of the Reichstag, but to point again and again to the guilt of the national socialists as the real incendiaries.

* * *

DIMITROFF is the first one to mention the notorious tunnel. Dimitroff forces the court to deal again and again with the accusations in the "Brown Book." Dimitroff calls scornfully to the court to look for witnesses on behalf of the defense in the concentration camps of fascism Dimitroff pillories the bloody regime of terror waged unceasingly by fascism. Through Dimitroff, a man in the shadow of death, Germany learns of things which otherwise the official press would never have mentioned. Through Dimitroff sounds the voice of anti-Fascist Germany and the voice of international proletarian solidarity in the struggle against fascism.

The president of the court, Dr. Buenger, raves; the public prosecutor raves; Goering and his fascist press rave, but Dimitroff continues his fight against them all unmoved. He tears down the painful constructions of the prosecution, exposes the perjured witnesses, reveals the idocy of the evidence offered by the prosecution, and the bourgeois journalists record that the witnesses for the prosecution waver and temporize the moment they are called upon to face his cross-examination.

And then the "great moment" of the trial comes. Minister Goering appears in court with all the pomp of a film Nero. The presence of Goering in court is due to Dimitroff alone. Dimitroff wants to meet the representative of murder and brutality face to face. Goering finds it hard to maintain his composure. A few deadly questions from Dimitroff and he is lost. His self-confidence leaves him; he begins to rave. The morphinist gives himself away in uncontrollable fury. "Wait till I get you outside this court!" he screams. The world knows. Public opinion is interested now not only in the result of the trial, but in what is to happen to the accused afterwards. Goering's maniacal frankness does not diminish the danger in which Dimitroff and the other accused are being held, but Dimitroff's smashing victory over Goering does give an opportunity of countering the danger.

* * *

AFTER 40 days of the proceedings it is not the accused who are broken and exhausted, but the prosecution. For the first time Buenger's tone begins to reveal desperation and helplessness. Against his will he is compelled to throw doubt on the evidence of Grothe, the man upon whom the whole prosecution rests. And even the public prosecutor is unable to find convincing words to persuade the court that he believes in the truth of Grothe's evidence. Once again, these things do not lessen the danger, for the verdict does not depend on Buenger; it was already in Goering's pocket when he entered the court. In the last resort the fate of the accused will be settled by the capacity of the international proletariat to mobilize its forces in defense of its spokesman Dimitroff and his fellow accused: Torgler, Popoff and Taneff.

The political effect of Dimitroff's heroic stand on the working class movement both inside and outside Germany is tremendous. The working masses see in him the embodiment of the unbreakable fighting spirit of Communism. Dimitroff, the Bulgarian, is the personification of international proletarian solidarity with the fighting German working class in its most difficult hour. Dimitroff has given the revolutionary workers of Germany new courage and new conviction. He has made them hard and unbending. But the effect of Dimitroff's fight goes beyond the ranks of the proletariat; it extends into the very ranks of fascism itself. "Heroism" is one of the conceptions most often preached to gull the petty-bourgeois nationalist masses. And today the heroes of yesterday are pushing and falling over each other to get their snouts into the State trough. The "hero" held up to emulation is the little pimp Horst Wessell.

But in the dock is a living embodiment of heroism, a man for whom the greatest sacrifice in the Communist cause is as natural as breathing, a man who fights steadfastly against tremendous odds, a man whom nothing can intimidate. The honest supporters of national socialism cannot fail to be impressed by the contrast. And this is perhaps not the least important effect of Dimitroff's heroic fight.

—Drawn by Morris J. Kallem

GEORGE DIMITROFF

TUNING IN

NEW YORK.—The Chorus of the Italian Workers Center of Harlem announces that, for the first time since it was formed, its voice will be heard over the air through WOV tomorrow at 11:45 a. m. It will present a singing program of various opera pieces.

Meetings of the chorus are held every Wednesday and Friday evening at 8 p. m. at the Italian Workers Center of Harlem, 2242 Second Ave., near 115th St. New members are welcome.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:15 P. M.—Religion in the News — Dr. Stanley High
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—Mountaineers Music
8:00—Olsen Orch.
8:30—Amtobal Orch.
8:45—What America Reads — William L. Chenery, Editor of Collier's Magazine
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; Demasco Sisters, Songs; Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Lew White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch, With Anthony Smythe
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Doric Quartet; and others

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Golf—Bill Brown
7:30—Everett McCooey, Baritone
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Saida Knox, Contralto
9:00—Bestor Orch.
9:30—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:45—Robert McGimsey, Whistler
10:00—Helen Daniels, Songs
10:15—Two-Piano Recital
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Tremaine Orch.
11:30—Lane Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Trio Romantique
7:45—O'Leary's Minstrels
8:00—A New Deal in Social Planning — George Soule, Editor of the New Republic; Mary Van Kleeck, Director, Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation
8:30—Caro Lamoureu, Soprano; Ludovic Hiot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:00—Variety Musicale
10:00—Harlem—Dramatic Sketch; John B. Kennedy, Narrator
11:00—Barn Dance
12:00—Marin Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scotti Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Tito Guisar, Tenor
7:30—Michaux Congregation
8:00—Elmer Everett Yess—Sketch
8:15—Pray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
8:30—Simons Orch.; Dorothy Page, Songs
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stowski, Conductor
9:15—Talk—D. Thomas Curtin
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, Conductor
10:00—Rebroadcast From Byrd Expedition En Route to Antarctic; Music From New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Leaders in Action—H. V. Kaltenborn
11:00—George Jessel, Comedian; Vera Van, Contralto; Elon Boys Quartet; Rich Orch.
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Lyman Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Arnheim Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

(Manhattan)

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at St. George Church, 499 W. 30th St. at 8 p.m. given by the Unemployed Council West Side. Admission 10c.

I.W.O. Harlem Br. 891 hold dances every Saturday at their new headquarters, 415 Lenox Ave., cor. 131st St.

PARTY, Entertainment, movies, singer, dancer, sketch at 345 E. 17th St. given by the Steel Aid Comm. Adm. 25c or some second hand article of men's clothing.

YOUNG AMERICA Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. will hold a lecture by Dr. Pizer W. Jacobs on "Racialism—The Hitler Madness" at 8:30 p.m.

DANCE - ENTERTAINMENT - BUFFET at Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St., at 9 P. M. Admission 25c.

BANQUET AND CONCERT will be given by the Independent Carpenters Union at 820 Broadway. This Banquet will open the organizational drive of 1934. Admission 50c.

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE and entertainment given by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. Admission 50c.

DANCE and Social given by National Students' League Anti-War Comm. at Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. Adm. 20c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance given by the "Mutualista Obrera Mexicana" at 68 E. 116th St. Rhumba Orchestra. Adm. 25c.

DANCE and Entertainment given by the Esperanto Workers Group at the Harlem Progres. Youth Club, 1528 Madison Ave. Excellent program and popular band. Adm. 35c.

GRAND Opening Dance and Entertainment at Social Youth Culture Club, 378 Broadway, cor. Marcy Ave.

FILM and Photo League and New Masses will present a second showing of Movie Series at New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. David Ramsey will speak.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at I.W.O. Harlem Center, 415 Lenox Ave.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at Turkish Workers Club, 402 W. 40th St. at 8 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St. Adm. free.

(Bronx)

PROSPECT Workers Center, 1197 So. Boulevard. Costume Ball. Prizes for best costume. Benefit of Morning Freiheit.

BIG NIT Dance, refreshments and entertainment sponsored by the Nat Turner Club and Italian Cultural Federation at 588 Morris Ave., near 149th St.

MOVIES AND DANCE given by the Tremont Progressive Club at 963 E. Tremont Ave. "Cain and Artem" will be shown. Followed by dancing.

HOUSE PARTY given by Y. C. L. Unit 4, Sec. 5, at 1418 Prospect Ave. Apt. 3C.

CONCERT and Dance by Revolutionary Entertainment at Jackson Workers Club, 785 Westchester Ave.

LATKE PARTY (Potato Pancake Party) at the Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 3179 White Plains Rd. Adm. free.

DANCE at Advance Guard Cultural Club, 930 E. 165th St. at 8 p.m.

CONCERT and Dance by the Workers Neighborhood Center, 459 E. 171st St.

PARTY and Dance given by Unit 8 at 1006 Longfellow Ave. Masquerade on N.R.A.

(Brooklyn)

RUSSIAN Vetcherinka to celebrate the Soviet Recognition by Mapleton Workers Club at Comrade Werlin's house, 1873 65th St. at 8:30 p.m.

CONCERT and Dance given by the Alteration Painters Union Local 8 at Brighton Beach Ave. and Coney Island Ave.

CONCERT and Dance given by the Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Ave. Excellent program, dancing til 2 a.m. Adm. 25c.

RUSSIAN Evening in celebration of Soviet Recognition given by Council 21 at 261 Schenectady Ave. at 7:30 p.m.

PACKAGE Party and Entertainment given by Walter Rojek Br. I.L.D. at 56 Manhattan Ave. Proceeds for Scottsboro case.

DANCE at Coney Island Workers Club, 2713 Mermaid Ave.; 2 Brass Bands. We never mind admission.

FREIHEIT Gesangs Ferein Concert and Dram Circle presented by Unit 6 Sec. 8 at Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave. Adm. 25c. tkSLaesy.H. ETAOIN N UNU NU TH TTT

Sunday

ITALIAN Chorus of Harlem will be over Station WOV at 11.45 a.m. Listen in and hear the First Workers Chorus on the Air.

NATURE Friends will hike to Croton Aqueduct. Meet at 242nd St., Van Cortland Park Station at 9 a.m. Fare 30c. Leader, Jack Smith. Guests invited.

IRISH Night at the West Side Workers Center, 210 W. 68th St. All Irish program. Contribution 15c.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING will lecture on "What is ahead of the American worker"? at Vegetarian Workers Club, 230 E. 14th St. at 2:15 p.m.

M. J. OLGIN will speak at the Workers School Forum, 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor, on "Two Worlds: U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R." at 8 p.m.

OPEN Forum and Social "Scottsboro and the Negro Worker" by Holmes of N.T.W.L.U. at 7 Fifth Ave., 2 p.m. Auspices, Needle Trades Dance Group. Adm. free.

PAUL MILLER will lecture on "Canton Commune" at the open forum of the Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D. Br. at 3 p.m. at 106 E. 14th St. St. Adm. free.

LECTURE on Russia and Vetcherinka at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. Rare picture of Soviet Institutions will be shown by Winnifred Harper Cooley.

LECTURE by Chas. Sieger on "Technical Analyses of the Fifth Symphony by Beethoven" at Freiheit Mandolin Orch., 106 E. 14th St. at 3:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

RICHARD B. MOORE, Nat. Sec. LSNR, will speak on "A Militant Program to Smash Lynching" at the Harlem Workers School Forum, 200 W. 135th St. Room 214-A, at 3:30 p.m. Adm. free.

JOHN MOORE, Negro sharecropper, Ben Field, Milton Howard, John Weisley and Dr. Addison Cutler in a symposium on "The Struggles of the Sharecroppers in the South, the Farmers Conference and Revolutionary Literature" at the John Reed Club, 430 6th Avenue at 8 p.m.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS in the Soviet Theatre" given by the Theatre Club of W.L.T. at 42 E. 12th St. at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE on the Negro Problem by prominent lecturer at the Red Front Hall, 95 Ave. B. at 8 p.m.

OPEN Forum Harlem Int. Br. F.S.U. James W. Ford will speak on the "Meaning of Recognition of the Soviet Union by the U.S.A." at headquarters, 67 W. 135th St. 8 p.m. Adm. free.

"YOUTH and War" lecture by Wm. Donlan at Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3882 3rd Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

OPEN FORUM at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 288 E. 174th St. on "American Lynching" by N. Bruce. Adm. free. Time 8 p.m.

CONCERT and Entertainment at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 288 E. 174th St. given by Imperial Valley Br. I.L.D. Adm. 5c.

LECTURE by Sidney Blumfield at Advance Guard Cultural Group on "Class Conflicts in Society" at 938 E. 163th St., 2:30 p.m.

COMMUNIST PARTY Forum Alfred Wagenknecht will lecture on "Reichstag Fire Trial and the Communist Party" at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.

MILLINERY Workers of the Bronx are called to an open forum at the Auditorium of the Bronx Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East to discuss the conditions and the problems of the millinery workers.

MAX BEDACHT will lecture on "Hitler in Germany and Roosevelt in America" at the Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 3179 White Plains Rd. at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

ALL MEMBERS of Section 5 are to report for Scottsboro Red Sunday at 943 Southern Boulevard at 10 a.m.

"RACE Superiority" lecture at Youth Builders I.W.O. Br. 467 at 1069 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

LECTURE on "The N.R.A. in Words and Deeds" at 148—39 Liberty Ave., Jamaica, at 8 p.m.

DANCE and Entertainment at Prog. Workers Culture Club, Sumner, cor. De Kalb, Brooklyn, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

PARTY and Entertainment at New Lots Workers Club, 573 Stone Ave. near Dumont Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. 20c at door; in advance 15c.

Philadelphia

OPEN Membership Meeting I.L.D. Sec. 4 on Sunday, Dec. 10 at 3 p.m. at 2414 W. Montgomery Ave.

THE WYNFIELD Br. of the W.I.R. has arranged a Soviet Recognition Party for Sunday, Dec. 10 at 4285 Viola St.

SCOTTSBORO-CANTON Commune Mass Meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 12 at 8 p.m. at New Garrick Hall, 507 E. 8th St., 8 p.m. Speaker, W. L. Patterson. Auspices I.L.D.

Kearny, N. J.

TOM MOONEY Br. and Jim Connolly Br. are giving a dance on Saturday, Dec. 9 at Lithuanian Hall, 134 Schuyler Ave.

Newark

Y. C. L. is holding a dance and entertainment at the Jack London Club, 230 Court St on Saturday, Dec. 9. Admission 30c.

FIRST ANNUAL Freiheit State Concert will be held at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave. on Dec. 12.

Detroit

DEBATE on "Resolved that the Tactics Used in the Tool and Dismakers Strike Were Correct." Affirmative, Matthew Smith, Secretary, Mechanics Educational Society. Negative, John Schmies, District Org. of Communist Party on Sunday, Dec. 10 at 2 p.m. at Deutsches Haus, 8200 Mack Ave., cor. Maxwell.

Boston

MOVIE showing of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys at Convention Hall, 56 St. Botolph Street on Mond, Dec. 11 at 7:30 p.m. and at 9 p.m. Adm. 25c.

Bridgeport, Conn.

SOVIET FILM showing of "The End of St. Petersburg" will be shown at 702 Hallet St. on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. and at 280 Spruce St., at 8 P. M. Admission 20c.

Freiheit Gesang Farein To Perform at Soviet Music Recital Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Freiheit Gesang Farein will participate in a program of new Soviet music for the benefit of "New Masses" at the great hall of City College, 139th St. and Convent Ave., Sunday night. The entire chorus, consisting of 200 voices, will sing under the leadership of Jacob Schaefer.

In addition to the Freiheit Gezang Farein, this concert will include the first New York appearance of the American-Russian String Quartet, comprised of members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, in two quartets by Miaskowsky and Gliere. Ashley Pettis, pianist, opens the program with the "Chorale" by Popoff, and Louis and Martin Gabowits present an important new work for violin and piano by Vitacek.

Continues Series on Soviet Film at New School Tonight

NEW YORK.—Workers here will have an opportunity to see some of the achievments of the Soviet Union when the Film and Photo League presents its second film showing of the series on the History of the Soviet Film tonight at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. The program of films will include "Mechanics of the Brain," "Problem of Fatigue" and "Master of Existence." This showing will be supplemented by a short lecture on "Science in the Soviet Union," given by David Ramsey of the Workers School. Performances will be given at 7 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Proceeds of the showing will be for the benefit of the Weekly New Masses and for production of workers' films.

Mike Gold Returns to His Column Monday

Michael Gold will return to his column, "What a World" — which Joseph Freeman has been writing in his absence — on Monday! Watch for his first column.

Chicago Workers Will See 3 Performances of Jobless Play in Week

CHICAGO.—"I want work, heaven hear me, I want work! But if I can't work for a living, by God, I'll fight for it!"

With this final speech, the central figure of "The Big Shot," goes to join the Unemployed Council and to fight for relief. This is a play to be presented by the Workers Laboratory Theatre before groups of unemployed workers three times in the coming week. Tonight, it will be part of the program for the opening of Unemployed Council 38's headquarters at 5005 S. State St. On Sunday evening, Dec. 10, it will be presented at an affair called by the Young Communist League on the North Side of the city. On Monday evening, Dec. 11, "The Big Shot" will be given at a mass meeting of unemployed workers belonging to the Workers Committee, United Front League, and Workers League of America at Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Blvd.

Stage and Screen

John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law" At Radio City Music Hall

"Counsellor-at-Law," adapted by Elmer Rice from his stage play of the same name, is the new film now playing at the Radio City Music Hall. John Barrymore plays the same role which Paul Muni played in the stage production. Others in the cast include Bebe Daniels and Doris Kenyon. William Wyler directed this new Universal production.

The stage show is headed by Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," which is being presented by Roxy in seven scenes with a cast of some 600 artists, dancers and pantomimists. "Gow," the picture of the South Seas taken by Capt. E. A. Salisbury is being held over for a second week at the Cameo Theatre.

The State Theatre is now showing "The World Changes," with Paul Muni, Aline MacMahon and Guy Kibbe. The vaudeville program is headed by Bela Lugosi in a scene from "Dracula."

"Beau Gesta," a silent film, with Ronald Colman, is being revived this week at the 55th St. Playhouse.

ITALIAN CLUB AIDS "DAILY"

CHICAGO, Ill.—Circolo L'Unita Operaia, composed of Italian workers, raised $3 for the Daily Worker at an affair and pledged to continue its support. The Italian Workers' Center, donated an additional $1.50, the last money in the organization's treasury.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST 2 WEEKS!
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
Yiddish Comedy (English Titles). A Soviet Production
ADDED FEATURE | SOVIETS SING AND DANCE
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. | 30c to 1 p.m. (Mon. to Fri.) Children 15c

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thes., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thes., B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN PHILIP HELEN
ALVIN Thes., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE UNION presents
PEACE ON EARTH
a new play by George Sklar & Albert Maltz authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WA. 9-7450. PRICES: 50c 65c 85c $1.00 $1.50

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, West 42nd St. Evs. $1-$3; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c-$2.50, plus tax

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A. M.
JOHN BARRYMORE in "Counsellor At Law"
at 11:15, 1:40, 4:05, 7:45, 10:00 and an unusual "Roxy" stage show

More primitive than "GOONA-GOONA"
"GOW"
Adventure in the Pacific Isles
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. 'tween 7 & 8 Aves. 2nd WEEK
Mon. to Fri.

New Masses and Film-Photo League Presents
Program No. 3
"Scientific and Educational"
a. "Mechanics of the Brain"
b. "Problem of Fatigue"
c. "Master of Existence"
DAVID RAMSEY, speaker
Saturday, Dec. 9, 7:00 & 9:30 p.m.
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12th Street
Adm. 30c. Trade Union Members 25c.

First Time in New York
NEW SOVIET MUSIC
(Miaskowsky, Gliere, Vitacek)
Played by members of the
Phila. Symphony Orchestra
and 6 Soviet Songs sung by
Freiheit Gesang Farein
200 Voices
J. SCHAEFER, Conductor
Only $1 tickets left. Steinway Hall Box Office; or New Masses, 31 E. 27th St.
Sunday, Dec. 10, at 8:30 p.m.
City College Great Hall
139th Street and Convent Avenue

Commemorate 9th Anniversary of Canton Commune. Celebrate Second Soviet Congress of China
"RED CHINA"
Acted by a Chinese Cast
DANCE
FLOOR SHOW & NEGRO JAZZ ORC.
SUNDAY, DEC. 17, AT 8 P. M.
IRVING PLAZA
E. 15th ST. & IRVING PLACE
Tickets: 35c at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St. At the door 45c.
AUSPICES-CHINESE VANGUARD

PROF. SCOTT NEARING
WILL LECTURE ON
"What is Happening in the U.S.A., Germany, and the U.S.S.R."
SATURDAY, DEC. 9th
BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM
219 Sackman Street — Brooklyn
AUSPICES
AMERICAN YOUTH Club
In Advance 20c - At Door 25c

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order drive over the top!

JIM MARTIN — Four Master Minds — by QUIRT

Daily Worker

Official Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1933

Reformist Treachery

UNDER the auspices of the Interracial Commission, a group of Negro reformist leaders on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, scene of the fiendish lynching of George Armwood on October 18, came out last Thursday as the mouthpieces of the lynchers to attack "outside interference" with the Roman sport of the "best citizens" of burning Negro workers.

These gentlemen, Rev. J. M. Dickerson, James L. Johnson and James P. Stewart repeat the slavish arguments of the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that those who militantly fight against lynching are disturbing the "good relations" between the lynch lords and the bitterly persecuted Negro people. They declare that Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, and a leader in the mass fight for the arrest and punishment of the lynchers of Armwood and abolition of the Jim-Crow conditions and bitter economic exploitation which breed lynching, is "entirely responsible for the disturbances on the Eastern Shore for the past two years."

It is necessary to review briefly these "disturbances." Early last October George Armwood was arrested on the charge of "grabbing the arm" of a white woman. He was sent to the Baltimore city jail for "safe-keeping." A few days later he was returned to Princess Anne on a court order. Within 24 hours of his return he had been lynched. One of the jailers admit opening the door of his cell to the lynchers. Armed troops and deputies stationed at the jail refused to fire on the lynch mob, whose leaders were the "best citizens" of the Eastern Shore. Eye witnesses to the crime have testified in sworn affidavits that the commander of the state troopers and Sheriff Daugherty of Princess Anne were in the mob. In his affidavit, Captain Frank Spencer named Judge Duer and State's Attorney Robins as inciters to the lynching.

Robins later refused, point blank to arrest seven known lynchers. Judge Duer, with Judge Pattison, speedily released four of the lynchers, arrested by state troops sent to the Eastern Shore by Governor Albert C. Ritchie under pressure of the mass indignation mobilized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense. Governor Ritchie himself had refused to order out additional troops for the protection of Armwood although given ample warning that a mob was gathering to lynch him. The released lynchers were hailed as heroes in wild celebrations on the Eastern Shore. Two years ago in the same section, George Matthews was taken out of the Peninsula Hospital and lynched in the public square of Salisbury.

* * * *

LEADING white citizens on the Eastern Shore have attempted to "justify" these violent attacks on the Negro masses on the grounds that the legal murder of Euel Lee, framed Negro worker, was not carried through swiftly enough. They denounce the I. L. D. for slowing up the processes of the lynch courts by organizing mass and legal defense for Euel Lee. Today, a U. S. Court is attempting to disbar Bernard Ades for daring to defend this victim of capitalist justice. The same court refused to review the issues of the flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of Lee and the Negro people in the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries on the Eastern Shore. The U. S. Supreme Court also refused to review these fundamental issues affecting the democratic rights of the Negro People.

The Negro reformist leaders support their white ruling class masters in the attempt to justify these crimes against the Negro people on the grounds that "outside interference" with the murderous lynch courts was responsible for the lynch orgy on the Eastern Shore. These reformists attack not the lynchers, but those who energetically fought for two years to save Euel Lee. They attack not the lynch courts but those who are now leading the nation-wide mass fight against legal and mob lynchings. By their silence on the action of the court in releasing the known lynchers of George Armwood, they endorse the open defense of lynching by the courts and the state power of the bourgeoisie.

* * * *

THE events in Maryland and the Decatur lynch verdicts against two of the innocent Scottsboro boys afford irrefutable proof that there is no justice in the courts, that lynch terror is organized by the white ruling class and its governmental organs. It is this fact that the reformists are trying to cover up in their stupid attacks on the I. L. D. attorney, and by their traitorous defense of the lynchers.

The politically conscious workers are faced with the task of carrying through the most energetic campaign of exposure against the lynch courts, and of the role of the reformist and liberal defenders of lynching. In every shop and factory, in every union and mass organization, in every neighborhood, we must rally the toiling masses and all sincere opponents to lynching for the fiercest struggle against the lynchers and their reformist agents.

Success Against the C.W.A.

THE successful strike of the 3,000 New York City workers against the wages and conditions imposed upon them by Roosevelt's Civil Works Administration, proves that the unemployed workers can win their demands from the government by a fighting policy and by organization. The strike of the Bear Mountain workers is a striking instance of the broken promises of Roosevelt.

The transfer of the Bear Mountain workers from Emergency Work Relief to the Civil Works, meant no increased pay for these workers. They had been receiving $48.00 a month for 96 hours a month. Under the C.W.A. which began Monday, they were to get $60 for 120 hours, minus $10 a month for transportation charges or $50.00 per month.

One group of these workers had been getting $24.00 per 48 hour week on Home Relief. On C.W.A. basis they were to get $15.00 a week, per 30 hour week. With transportation charges deducted this would have meant 25 per cent wage reduction.

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BUT the 3,000 Bear Mountain workers refused to accept the wage cuts that the C.W.A. tried to impose on them. They went on strike, after a strike meeting on the work train, elected a rank and file committee of six to represent them, and marched to the C.W.A. offices at 28th St. The workers won an increase to $73 per month for 120 hours or a net wage of $64. Their committee after further demands on the C.W.A., again won further concessions, including free transportation to and from the job, better transportation facilities, and the promise of field hospital service. Under this second victory, the committee of workers won $2.00 a week more, or 50 cents a day transportation charges, now to be paid by the C.W.A.

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THE C.W.A. is attempting in every section of the country to keep the wages of the unemployed as low as possible. All of the features of C.W.A. labor predicted by the Unemployed Councils, have developed. Thousands wait in the cold for jobs, where meagre hundreds get work (in Dayton, Ohio, 5,000 tried to get 200 jobs). The jobs mean actually a cut in wages in many cases below those formerly paid by the local and state relief. Transportation and other charges cut the minimum below that promised by Roosevelt. Union men and skilled workers get unskilled and non-union pay, and militant and Negro workers are discriminated against (Cleveland).

But the strike of the Bear Mountain Workers points the right road for the unemployed workers being put on C.W.A. work. The program issued by the national committee of the Unemployed Council is the program which will win better wages and working conditions for the workers under the C.W.A.

Meetings for the setting up of organization committees, and the linking up of these committees into a Relief Workers Council, should be called in all sections of the cities.

Demand a job or relief for every unemployed worker. Demand full union wages and working conditions on every job. Demand recognition of the job committees. For the right of Negroes with equal pay, and no discrimination against any worker. These and the other demands put forward by the Unemployed Councils for the C.W.A. jobs can be won, provided action, strikes, delegations, demonstrations, etc., are immediately launched, and the organization built. The strike of the Bear Mountain workers stand as an example. Workers on all other C.W.A. projects should follow suit

A New Barrier

THE "left" social fascists, headed by A. J. Muste, organized until now in the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, have at last set up their own political party. According to reports from the C.P.L.A. convention in Pittsburgh, they have created a so-called "American Workers Party."

This, they admit, is a centrist party, one "in between" the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

They do not wish to take the clear-cut, revolutionary road, a road that leads through relentless class struggle for the day-to-day needs of the workers to the revolutionary struggle for power, for a revolutionary workers and farmers government, as advocated by the Communist Party.

At the same time the movement of workers away from the Socialist Party and the well-known discontent of Socialist Party workers with the reactionary, class-collaboration policies of the S.P. leadership, made it inadvisable for these "left" leaders to adhere openly with this group.

Therefore we have the birth of the "American Workers Party," a party that pretends in words to be revolutionary, but in reality is designed by A. J. Muste and his cohorts to hamper the development of the revolutionary consciousness of the workers and their increasing movement toward the Communist Party. While pretending to stand "in between" the S.P. and C.P., it actually becomes an ally of the S.P. in the fight against Communism.

This is not a new development. The Muste group was born in a struggle against the revolutionary Communist Party. Some of its most outstanding members —Ludwig Lore, J. B. S. Hardman, Gerry Allard, Larry Cohen, etc.—are expelled renegades from the Communist Party. Continuously, their first aim has been the fight against us.

* * *

IN THE early days (1928 to 1930) they were either members of the S.P. or worked closely with them in the trade unions, in the Brookwood Labor College, etc. Their whole line was one which served to tie the workers firmly to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and to that of the Socialist Party.

It was only with the deepening of the crisis and the growing radicalization of the workers that their "left" mask was fully brought forward as a cover for their reactionary deeds. But just as in the earlier days when their former policies served to strengthen the official S.P. and A. F. of L. leadership, so also their recent "left" policies was designed to accomplish the same purpose under the changed conditions.

Their "left" maneuvers take various forms. One moment they pretend to be even "more revolutionary" than the Communist Party. At another moment the Communist Party is "too revolutionary." And then, on still other occasions, they accept the Communist proposal for a united front. In this way they try to confuse the workers as to their real position. But always, as the Communist Party has pointed out even while engaged with them in a joint action, the real purpose of this group was the creation of barriers to the movement of the masses into the revolutionary camp.

* * *

THE program of the so-called American Workers Party is not yet available—we will return to this when it is made public—but regardless of their words their deeds will serve reaction. They will join with the other reformist and renegade groups in struggle against the Communist Party and in paving the way for fascism.

Militant workers, interested in furthering the class struggle and in the victory of the working class over capitalism, can serve that aim only by joining the revolutionary Party of the workers, the Communist Party.

Central Committee Hails 10th "Daily" Anniversary Issue

NEW YORK.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., yesterday issued a call to all workers to mobilize for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker which takes place in January.

The statement follows:

"January 6 will mark ten years since the establishment of the Daily Worker.

"These have been ten years of struggle and of victories. One of our greatest victories is the Daily Worker. Originally a weekly, it has been built up into a daily newspaper feared by the American bosses. It is firmly rooted now in the hearts of thousands of working men and women as never before. They look upon it as a leader and champion in their struggles on the picket lines, in their demonstrations for unemployment relief, in their battle for the complete destruction of capitalism which breeds deportations, lynchings, hunger and homelessness.

"The Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker calls for the most outstanding of celebrations. Every worker, every workers' organization should send greetings to the 10th Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, which will contain 24 pages, and will be off the press on January 6. A minimum of 250,000 copies of this edition will be printed. All efforts should be made for the broadest sale of this edition.

"The Central Committee calls for celebrations of the Daily Worker Tenth Anniversary in every city, large and small, on a real large mass scale, with all Party members, mass organizations, sympathizers, celebrating this great achievement of the American revolutionary proletariat, the tenth year of our mighty Daily Worker."

French Socialists Supporting Wage Cuts, Tax Proposals

Promise Ministry to Refrain from Voting

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The life of the Chautemps Ministry was again threatened today as many deputies wavered in their support of the new cabinet under pressure of the furious indignation of the toiling masses against the budgetary proposals for increased taxation and drastic cuts in the social services, unemployment relief, and wages of civil employees.

The Socialist deputies, in particular, are alarmed at the growing mass unrest and have been forced to retreat from their position of open support for the bourgeois state. In their attempt to save the ministry and avoid facing their angry electorate at the polls in a new election, the Socialist deputies have entered into an agreement with the bourgeois parties to refrain from voting on the questons agitating the masses, such as cuts in unemployed relief and in the wages of the civil employees. The bourgeois press has hailed this infamous agreement as brightening the prospects of the Chautemps Ministry, that is, enabling it to carry through its ruthless attacks on the workers, farmers and petty bourgeois masses.

George Bonnet, Minister of Finance, told the Chamber of Deputies today that the fate of the bourgeois state depends upon prompt passage of the Chautemps Cabinet's budgetary measures. He pointed to the heavy gold withdrawals under the financial panic and the attacks of the cheap dollar. He intimated that the franc was being attacked by the United States and other rivals of French imperialism, and attempted to quiet the rumors that France would have to go off the gold standard.

Unemployed workers and impoverished farmers in the North are holding daily demonstrations against the government. In Paris, committees of taxpayers are besieging the deputies, vigorously protesting against the proposed tax increases.

U.S. Seeks to Unite Chinese War Lords For War on Soviets

Arrange Negotiations Between Nanking and Canton

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8.—British and U. S. agents are directing peace negotiations between the Nanking Government and the rebellious militarists in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces in a desperate effort to solidify the ranks of the militarists for the imperialist-directed offensive against the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Four Nanking envoys sailed at dawn today for Canton, where the negotiations are to take place. Fukien and Kwangsi province war lords have been invited to attend.

The Nanking delegates are empowered to negotiate the bribery of the Canton leaders, who are demanding $30,000,000 as the price of their withdrawal from the alliance with the Fukien secessionist regime. They also demand that Nanking pay the cost of Canton's last expensive but futile campaign against the Soviet districts. On this basis, and further military appropriations, they declare themselves ready to make peace with Nanking and join in the new Sixth offensive against the Chinese Red Armies. The Nanking Government recently accepted a Japanese offer to help finance the anti-Soviet campaign.

STUDENTS LEND A HAND

ROXBURY, Mass.—The Boston District of the National Student League sends $2 to help the Daily Worker. How about the National Student League of New York and other cities?

"We Ought to Get There First!"—Roosevelt on Lynching. By Burck

Helping the Daily through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons:

Unit 16, Section 6, Dassa House Party, wins yesterday's drawings with a bid of $17.16. Other bids: Ginsburg, Los Angeles, $2. Total to date: $408.14. The Chicago Workers' School won Thursday's drawing with a bid of $17.70. Due to a typographical error the amount was given as $1.70.

Japan Invades Inner Mongolia in New Anti-Soviet Move

Tokyo Agents Setting Up Puppet State in Turkestan

MUKDEN, Dec. 8.—Japanese forces have undertaken the conquest of Inner Mongolia in preparation for armed intervention against the People's Government of Outer Mongolia, a pretext for which was offered a few days ago by a Japanese War Office claim of an "uprising" in Outer Mongolia.

Japanese agents are busy fomenting strife in Chinese Turkestan on the Soviet borders and are trying to set up a puppet government headed by Prince Abdul Kerim, who is now en route to Chinese Turkestan from Tokyo.

Two Japanese military officers have joined the staff of the Tongan General Mo Chu-in, at Turfan. The Japanese activities are all directed towards broadening out their Manchurian base for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

A sensation was caused here today by the unintentional revelations of the bestial tortures used by Japanese imperialists on anti-imperialist fighters captured in their campaign to crush the resistance of the toiling masses against the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. The semi-official news organ "Kokutsu," quoting an unnamed staff officer of the Hirose detachment regarding the Japanese campaign in the Chientao district, says:

"No matter what tortures were used, the prisoners refused to disclose the secrets of their organization and went to death shouting, "Down with imperialism"!

A spokesman for the Japanese military mission at once tried to refute the story, stating that the word torture was a poor translation, that only physical measures, "leaving no scars," designed to break down mental resistance were used.

Australia Aids Nazi Spying on Mail for Soviet Union

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 8.—Australian mail addressed to the U. S. S. R., formerly shipped via England, is now being sent by way of Germany, where Nazi agents open and examine it, frequently failing to send on, it has been learned here. Germany, at present the international espionage center of the capitalist world, is deliberately handed all mail addressed to the Soviet Union by the Australian government, who prefer to have the Nazis do their espionage work for them.

Mass action to make the post-office department change this system is being undertaken by the International Labor Defense of Australia.

U.S. to Build War Planes for Nanking

Finances Drive on the Chinese Soviets

NEW YORK.—American imperialists financing the Sixth Nanking campaign of extermination against the emancipated workers and peasants of the Chinese Soviet Republic have signed a contract with the Nanking militarists for the erection of a huge $5,000,000 airplane factory at Hangchow. The Nanking Government has contracted to buy a total of 60 war planes a year. These planes will be used not against the imperialist plunderers of China but to rain death on many cities and towns of the Chinese Soviet districts, as shown in past performances by the Nanking regime and its traitorous surrender of Manchuria and Jehol Province to Japanese imperialism.

The signing of the contract was confirmed yesterday by Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Curtis-Wright Corporation.

The arming of the Nanking butchers by U. S. imperialism faces the workers of the United States with the class duty of defending their fellow workers in China. Adopt protest resolutions in your organizations, unions and neighborhoods against U. S. intervention against the Chinese Soviet Republic. Defend the Chinese Soviets!

Spain Orders Out Troops Against Indignant Masses

Workers and Peasants Opposing Drive for Fascist Regime

MADRID, Spain, Dec. 8.—The streets of Madrid were being patrolled today by armed "storm police" units and civil guards as the left-republican government ordered a state of siege throughout Spain in fear of a revolutionary uprising by the toiling masses, whose resentment is rapidly mounting against the fraudulent returns of last Sunday's election, giving the fascists full control in the new Spanish Cortes.

The armed preparations to crush the resistance of the masses to the attempt of the bourgeoisie to inaugurate a fascist regime are supported by the three Socialist Ministers in the left-republican government, who with the Socialist deputies in the old Cortes, paved the way for fascism by their support of the brutal attacks of the government against the workers and peasants and their organizations.

Former Premier Alejandro Lerroux is being groomed to head the fascist dictatorship against the toiling masses.

Reports spread through Madrid today that the rank and file of two regiments of the regular army were in sympathy with the indignant masses. The protest strike called by several unions is taking on the proportions of a general political strike. Yesterday the cooks and chambermaids in Madrid hotels joined the strike 100 per cent.

Troops have been stationed at strategic points in the city, while several regiments have been rushed to other cities where the government says an uprising is expected.

Japan Puts Fleet On War Footing; Tension Sharpens

Belgium Plans New Appropriations for Army

TOKYO, Dec. 8.—Reorganization of the Japanese fleet on a war basis was coupled today with a veiled threat against the rival U. S. imperialists of Japanese intervention in the Philippines, as Japanese officials revealed secret conversations held with Manuel Quezon, Filipino bourgeois leader, on his recent significant visit here.

Quezon is declared to have sought Japanese aid and to have discussed linking the Philippines to the chariot of Japanese imperialism. Officials declared that the impression given by part of the Japanese press that Quezon was seeking real independence for the Philippines to be incorrect. They expressed the belief he would lay his cards on the table in his forthcoming talks with President Roosevelt in Washington.

The reorganization of the Japanese fleet consists in the creation of three new reserve squadrons to be based on Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo. The bourgeois press admits that the reorganization was carried through as a measure for "greater preparedness" in the sharpening rivalry with the U. S. for supremacy in the Pacific. The fleet now consists of the first and second fleets, united under Commander-in-Chief Suetsugo, the China squadron, and the training squadron with the three new squadrons as the first line reserve.

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BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—Albert de Vesc, Belgian Minister of War, demanded an additional military appropriation of $32,940,200 today. He demanded swift completion of the government's program for a chain of huge fortresses and forts along the German frontier, and additional funds to equip the infantry with automatic rifles, bomb throwers and tank guns and to supply long range artillery, anti-aircraft guns, new war planes and gas shelters. He declared that the Meuse River fortifications and the renovation of the Liege and Namur fortresses had been completed.

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BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Hitler's Storm Troop army is now 2,500,000 strong, its Chief of Staff told foreign correspondents last night. He made a bid for imperialist support for Germany's re-arming with the declaration that the "primary and essential function" of the huge army, which represents only a part of Germany's armed forces, is to protect the Fascist regime against the revolutionary workers of Germany.

Make City Council Pledge to Re-issue Aid When CWA Ends

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—One thousand workers jamming the City Council on Monday, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, forced the following concessions from the special Welfare Committee of the Council; guarantees that workers will be placed back on relief at the conclusion of the C. W. A. jobs; immediate increase of relief for those on the line; full right of the C. W. A. men to organize; and against discrimination in relief aid.

Militant demonstration was preceded by a mass of 600 workers last Friday crowding into the chambers compelling the officials to listen to spokesmen for the jobless workers. The demands presented were, a 35-per cent increase in relief to correspond with the rise in prices; hot lunches and winter clothing for children; against the forced labor camps for single unemployed and the four demands that were conceded by the special welfare committee.

Attempting to tire out the workers, the city council told them to come back the following Monday, Dec. 4, and they were forced into making concessions when almost twice the number showed up on that date.

U. S. Ambassador With Grau Government in Cuba

Workers Refuse to Unload Nazi Ship In Cuba Port

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article by Harry Gannes continues the series giving a first-hand account of the situation in Cuba at the present time.

Gannes, who is chairman of the U. S. Anti-Imperialist delegation to Cuba, will be one of the speakers at a welcoming meeting to be held at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Sunday, Dec. 17 at 8 p.m.

Fifty thousand leaflets announcing this mass meeting have been printed, and workers are urged to get them for distribution at the Anti-Imperialist League, 33 E. 20th St., Saturday at noon.

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By HARRY GANNES

HAVANA.—Wall Street's Ambassador to Cuba, Benjamin Sumner Welles, who returned to Havana through a ruse to prevent a mass demonstration against him is continuing his maneuvers where he left off with the failure of the Atres Fortress counter-revolution.

That his connections reach deep into the interior top army forces was shown by the armed mobilization against the anti-imperialist meeting in Santa Clara.

Alma Mater, daily newspapers of the largest group of students in Cuba, ranging from avid supporters of the Grau-Batista regime, to left critics of this regime, printed a full page editorial Dec. 2, protesting vigorously against breaking up of the meeting arranged to greet the American anti-imperialist delegation.

"Maybe they (the officers who stopped the meeting in Santa Clara) consider Welles, to whom the government has given all sorts of guarantees on his landing in Havana, more of a friend of the Cuban people than his countrymen, members of the anti-imperialist delegation who were stopped by army officers from receiving the welcome of the Cuban people," writes Alma Mater.

The editorial flays Major Granero bitterly. While declaring they disagree with the tactics of the Anti-Imperialist League, they must recognize that the Anti-Imperialist League in the United States is carrying on a revolutionary struggle against Yankee imperialism and in support of the Cuban masses.

Major Granero, military commandant of Santa Clara Province, made it a special point to write a letter to all Havana newspapers stating he was in Havana at the time of the Santa Clara incident. To this, the anti-imperialist delegation replied, it was a technical matter. Granero's subordinates were acting in his name. And besides, we told him, we were informed that there were telephones between Havana and Santa Clara. While we were detained by the military in Santa Clara, the telephones were used frequently.

Fight Against Swastika

Henry Shepard, Negro delegate, representing the Trade Union Unity League spoke to over 2,000 workers at a united front meeting called by the Graphic Arts unions in Havana, Sunday morning, Dec. 3. The delegation was stormily applauded when it raised the slogan of: "Down with Yankee Imperialism, Long Live the United Front of the Cuban and American Workers!"

A short review of the recent struggles of the Santa Clara workers and peasants will show why Welles-Granero and Co., and whoever assisted them, did not want the anti-imperialist delegation from the United States to speak.

In the northern ports of Santa Clara Province, Caibarien and Isabela de Sagua, the dockers are organized into the revolutionary unions and virtually control the wharfs. Recently, a German steamer arrived, flying the swastika. The longshoremen struck and did not unload the ship until the swastika was torn down.

"Do you think we ought to mention this fact?" asked one of the district leaders. "We sort of do our work illegally."

Peasants Win Low Rent

Santa Clara is a sugar and tobacco growing district. In Janaguela, 5,000 peasants struck against the landlords, demanding the abrogation of the land contracts. They won a collective agreement, prohibiting the eviction of a single tenant farmer; they lowered the rents. Besides, they raised the revolutionary slogan of seizure of the land, workers and farmers government.

There are tens of thousands of members of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor in Santa Clara. Struggles have been led in 30 sugar mills. Around 40,000 workers participated in these strikes.

For eight days the workers in the Homiquero sugar mill had control of the sugar center. They set up a Soviet. The administrative offices of the mill were seized. All food stored up by the company was confiscated and distributed by the Soviets to the hungry workers.

In all divisions of the tobacco industry, between 25,000 and 30,000 workers have been on strike since the downfall of the Machado regime. The workers won their demands one hundred per cent.

The workers raised the slogan of "All power to the workers and peasants, supported by the soldiers and marines." In many other industries strikes took place.

Despite all the official permission granted us to bring the greetings of the American workers to these toiling masses in their revolutionary struggles, Grenaro's forces threatened military action and the slaughter of many workers if any attempt were made to hold the meeting indoors or through a street demonstration.

Intriguing With Bankers

In Havana, Wall Street is carrying on intricate maneuvers to fasten a regime favorable to the American bankers and exploiters on the Cuban people. At first Welles was reported to have returned temporarily. Now the news is he is determined to stay until he has "solved the Cuban question." He maneuvers with all of the bourgeois factions, including the Grau-Batista regime. His main objective is to set up a coalition government of the various bourgeois groups, with Welles, or some other Wall Street representative as the decisive voice. The Grau regime is not opposed to this, but demands a big share in the government, which Welles is not willing to grant, because he fears the demagogy of Grau as well as his inability to suppress the revolutionary masses. Grau's supporters change their tone towards Welles, according to the concessions Welles is willing to grant them.

Recently they have become sharper against Welles, hoping by this pressure to have him recognize them as the most important force of the Cuban landlord-bourgeoisie.

Alma Mater, students' paper, declares Welles is plotting new bloodshed for Cuba, through the use of the A.B.C. and Machadista remnants. On Dec. 2 in a leading editorial, Alma Mater declared:

"New civil wars are being hatched in the laboratory of the American embassy, and when they take place, the government and the opposition will mutually blame one another of having provoked them; meanwhile the elegant diplomat will wash his hands, like Pilate of a new sort, of all blame of bloodshed."

While this is an attack on Welles, it is, at the same time, a feeler to the other bourgeois groups to make the coalition over the head of Welles, but suitable to Roosevelt and any other representative he may send, not quite so quickly tarred with open maneuverings of Wall Street.

The English language imperialist press in Havana, supporting Welles' maneuvers, was enthusiastic over Granero's action in stopping our meeting. The Dec. 1 issue had as its main headline, the following: "Anti-Imperialists Blocked. Military Chief of Santa Clara Opposes Group. American delegation told to return to Havana, reports state; meeting is broken up by Granero; appeal may be made."

The result of the military action against the anti-imperialist meeting has been to intensify the mass enthusiasm of the Cuban workers, students and peasants behind the American delegation in its struggling against the common enemy, American imperialism.

Wall Street Sugar Mills Seized by Peasants